

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 105

LAST EDITION

## UNITED STATES SHIP BUILDING—SPEEDING FASTER EVERY HOUR

Dr. Eaton, Fleet Corporation Section Chairman, Declares Most Heroic Work Has Been Done in Organizing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the entire program of the United States Shipping Board on construction is speeding faster every hour, and that the causes for delay have inhered in those qualities which reflect the general disinclination of the American people, before they entered the war, to make preparations for war, was declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Charles A. Eaton, chairman of the national service section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, just before he took the train for Washington Friday noon.

"Up to the present time," said Dr. Eaton, "the most heroic work has been done in assembling material, building yards, organizing a working force and developing the practical details of the greatest industrial undertaking in the history of the world. Five years would have been too little time for doing what has been crowded into less than one year. In fact, the present program of the United States Shipping Board is greater in every particular than the entire shipbuilding program of Great Britain, which has taken centuries to evolve and which has back of it the most experienced maritime nation in the world.

"We shall doubtless have several months in the immediate future when the submarines will carry on their destructive work without adequate results in shipbuilding here, but all this time a great number of ships will be rapidly nearing completion, and suddenly they will begin to go into the water in such numbers as have never been seen before in the history of the shipbuilding industry.

"It is useless for our people to ask impossibilities. Time is the essence of this situation. The ships are in process of construction today in over 100 yards. Many of them are nearing completion. Some have been completed."

"How many?" interjected the interviewer.

"That is the information the Shipping Board cannot give out," was the reply.

"Is Senator Lodge right in saying that only two ships have been launched?" Dr. Eaton was asked.

"According to a reliable statement some days ago," said Dr. Eaton, "America put nine new ships into the water in January, 17 in February and 23 in March. These were ships built from keel up." Dr. Eaton did not care to discuss, for publication, the statement made in this city this week by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, that the shipping program was 28 per cent completed.

"There is absolutely nothing to conceal about our shipping program," he went on. "And there is nothing to fear, and still less to be ashamed of. I have had first-hand acquaintance with managers and men over a large section of this country in the last few months, and considering all the difficulties, I think the present situation reflects the utmost credit upon the men who are building these ships. You cannot rub an Aladdin's lamp and get a fleet of new ships over night."

"Let us take an illustration of what has been done, an illustration of work done near by. The Submarine Boat Corporation in Port Newark, N. J., last September went into a swamp on the shores of Newark Bay, which contained absolutely nothing but mud and bullrushes. In six months they have built the second largest shipbuilding yard in the world. They have done this during the worst winter in the memory of man. They are within a few days of the completion of this vast shipbuilding plant. They have 28 shipbuilding ways finished. A few days ago they had already laid 18 keels. A number of ships are speeding toward completion. Since last September this vast organization of 12,000 men has been forced to do nothing else but prepare to build ships. This preparation could not have been completed under ordinary conditions in years.

"Under war conditions it is being accomplished in six months. The same rapidly with which the plant itself has been built will from now on produce ships faster than they were ever built before. What is true of the Submarine Boat Corporation is true also of scores of other shipyards."

Asked to give his opinion of the causes of the delay in the shipbuilding program, Dr. Eaton said:

"The great American spirit for the last generation has been side-stepping difficulties and moral issues. We have succeeded in the ordinary affairs of life in postponing many difficult decisions. This war fell upon the world like a bolt from the blue. It took the American nation two years and nine months to get into the war. During that whole period, we were resolutely determined as a nation to keep out of the war and to avoid warlike preparations on any reasonable scale. There is no one to blame for this lamentable situation except the American people themselves."

Dr. Eaton added that in his opinion the American people had been given what they had asked for and he said that they ought to take their punishment.

## ONLY ARTICLES ASKED FOR CAN BE SENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Parcels intended for persons connected with American expeditionary forces in Europe to be sent through the mails can contain only those articles sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander, according to an order issued today by the Boston postal authorities. The order points out that many articles have been sent through the mails which can be obtained by the soldiers in Europe. It is not understood that the order applies to the naval forces, but only to soldiers in France and individuals with different organizations in Europe.

## PREMIER REQUESTS QUEBEC TO EXPLAIN

Sir Robert Borden in Telegram to Mayor Seeks Reason for City's Alleged Passive Attitude and Failure to Deal With Rioters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The disturbance in Quebec city on Thursday was the subject of a conference yesterday between the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and the Chief of the General Staff. At the conclusion of the deliberations, the Premier dispatched the following telegram to H. E. Lavigne, M. P., Mayor of Quebec:

"The press accounts of yesterday's disturbance in your city, during which federal officers were obstructed in their duty and seriously assaulted, indicate that the attitude of the municipal police authorities was passive, and that no real effort was made by the civic authorities to prevent the assault or put down the disturbance. I feel it my duty respectfully to request from you as chief magistrate of the city an account by telegram of what took place.

(Signed) "R. L. BORDEN."

Other steps are also being taken to obtain a complete and accurate account of what really did happen, as it is felt that the accounts which have been received by the local press are, to say the least, incomplete. With this end in view a representative of the Government has been sent to Quebec to investigate.

## Situation in Quebec

Order Restored by Military After Damage Had Been Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—As the result of passive, if not benevolent, neutrality on the part of the civil authorities in this city, riot reigned on Thursday from 8 o'clock till midnight in the business section. Fortunately, the injuries to persons were few and slight, but the property damage is considerable, the annex to the Auditorium Theater, where the military registrar office was located, being set on fire and the records largely destroyed. In addition, the ground floor premises of

(Continued on page seven, column three)

## BRITISH APPEALS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Messages From Lord Bryce and Lord Northcliffe Emphasize Importance of German Plan to Western Republics

LONDON, England (Saturday)—South America's vital interest in Germany's plan of aggrandizement and attempt to crush all world democracies is pointed out in messages addressed to the people of all the South American republics by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, and Lord Northcliffe.

"This war," says Lord Bryce, "is unlike any other the world has seen, not only in the vastness of its scale but in the tremendous issues involved. It is a war of principle; a war waged for liberty against military tyranny; a war to save mankind from being enslaved by one ambitious and aggressive power whose military chiefs have proclaimed that they mean to dominate Europe first and then the western hemisphere. That is what brought the United States to fight beside the Allies in Europe.

"Her war aims are ours, to vindicate the public right which Germany outraged when she invaded Belgium; to reestablish the faith of treaties which Germany has shown she will violate whenever her advantage requires it; to secure immunity for non-combatants whom the German Government has massacred by thousands on sea and land, and to deliver freedom from the greatest peril that ever threatened it.

"A German victory would banish republicanism from the world, for the German Government rules by force, fear and cruelty.

"The men of South America, where freedom took a new birth a century ago, fellow countrymen of San Martin, Bolivar, O'Higgins and of many another Argentine, Chilean and Uruguayan patriot whose memory is honored today, will surely give their sympathy to those who in Europe are fighting the battles of democracy and humanity."

Lord Northcliffe in his message said: "Latin America is as vitally interested as North America in Germany's attempt to enslave the world. Latin America seems out of the danger zone today, but the defeat of France and the British Empire would be followed by an attack upon South America as surely as night follows day.

"The German monster already has cast greedy eyes upon your fair young republic of the south. The monster has his agents already among you prepared for action if success should attend his effort to crush Europe and the East. The old tyrannies which South America threw off were as nothing to those that are being imposed upon Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Rumania and Russia.

"I have no fear that Dominica will succeed in its attempt to dominate the world, but each and every one of us must be watchful and make preparation, which costs so little, while war costs so much. We Europeans are touched and gratified by the sympathy that we receive from the free nations of South America, and we know that if need should arise, we shall see your sons standing in the trenches beside our children and those of the great Republic of the United States."

## SEXTANTS TAKEN FROM DUTCH SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dutch ships, when taken over by United States naval officers, were found to have been stripped of their sextants and other valuable navigating instruments. Many had been taken by ships' officers, who were about to sail for home on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam, and the delay of 48 hours in the vessel's departure was said today to have been due to the necessity for recovering them. Some of the sextants were the personal property of the officers, who were persuaded to sell them to the Navy Department.

More than 1000 members of the Dutch crews have sailed for home. They are being replaced by naval reserves and civilian crews.

## VON JAGOW REPLY FAVORS ENGLAND

Former German Foreign Minister Throws Over Pet Theory That British Officials Schemed to Precipitate the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Herr von Jagow, former German Foreign Minister, has thrown overboard the usual German contention that England, and especially Sir Edward Grey, schemed to precipitate this war. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, informed The Christian Science Monitor representative yesterday. Von Jagow has apparently replied to the Lichnowsky memorandum in a long statement in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of March 23, which the English press has not yet published and which has been telegraphed from Holland to the Foreign Office. Von Jagow goes further and admits that the war was not popular in England at the outset until the invasion of Belgium, until, as he puts it, the invasion of Belgium was used as a battle cry.

The passage, as read by Lord Robert, indicated that in von Jagow's opinion, Sir Edward Grey was keenly assiduous in seeking peace, but had got himself entangled in the network of Franco-Russian commitments. Lord Robert said he was inclined to deduce from his sudden change of front by a representative of official Germany, following the Lichnowsky memorandum, that Germany now proposed to fix the blame for the war on Russia instead of England, as a preliminary to claiming the right to do as they liked regarding Russia.

"It is all the more important that the Allies should be allowed to help Russia every way they can," Lord Robert added.

Generally speaking, the German apologies, in dealing with the Lichnowsky's memorandum, found it impossible, he said, to explain it away entirely and all had to admit his main contention, that the difficulties in the way of peace certainly did not emanate from the English side.

Replying to a question as to whether there was any reason to think Germany's internal conditions had forced her, in desperation, to undertake an offensive in the west, Lord Robert said that he thought Germany undertook the offensive for the common-sense reason that she thought she would be able to make a success of it. It was true conditions in Germany, and more especially in Austria-Hungary, were very serious.

As to Austria's view of the offensive, Lord Robert thought that it was probably one of suspense. Austria was waiting with the most anxious interest to see how the battle went, for the result of it, he anticipated, would have considerable bearing on her attitude to the Western Allies.

## German Press and Von Jagow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Commenting on Herr von Jagow's reply to Prince Lichnowsky, the Bremen Burger Zeitung and the Munich Post point out that it entirely repudiates the German theory of British responsibility for the war, and that if this theory is false the whole of German policy during the war has been false, and the argument for the retention of Belgium also collapses.

The Koelnische Zeitung argues that the appointment of such an Anglo-philic Ambassador to London proves Germany's anxiety for an understanding, and that a country that made such efforts cannot be accused of seeking world hegemony.

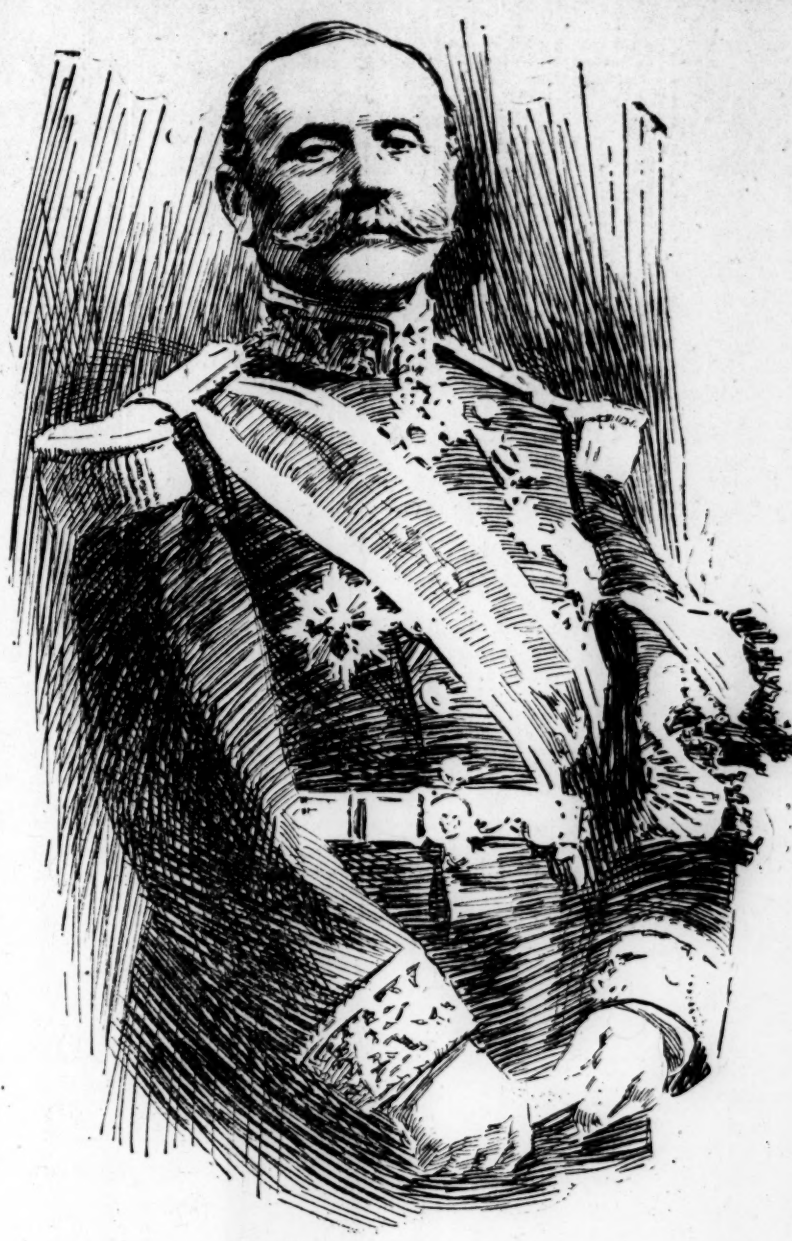
## EXTREME PENALTY FOR ESPIONAGE ACTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Execution as the penalty for many acts of espionage will be proposed in a campaign to be brought before Congress, Senator Overman of North Carolina, active head of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said today after hearing testimony of several Government agents in charge of anti-spy work.

## GIFT TO ENGLISH RED CROSS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The American Red Cross, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, is making a gift of £250,000 to the English Red Cross.



General Foch  
Who has been placed in supreme command of the allied armies on the western front

## GENERAL FOCH IN COMMAND IN WEST

Two sayings of General Foch, often quoted, are worth quoting again. They indicate with curious precision the character of the man who is figuring so prominently in the great allied stand on the western front. It was the year before the outbreak of the war, and the famous director of the Ecole de Guerre was attending a staff banquet. The conversation turned, as was inevitable, to the general's special métier, namely tactics. "Find out," said the general, "the weak point of your enemy and deliver your blow there." "But suppose," said an artillery officer, "that the enemy has no weak point, what then?" "If the enemy has no weak point," declared the general grimly, "make one." Then in his lectures and classes at the Ecole de Guerre he was especially fond of saying, "A battle lost is a battle that you think you cannot win."

These statements are characteristic of the man, and, during the last three and a half years, General Foch has put them into practice on many occasions. It was General Foch who perceived on that momentous September day in 1914, when the German forces were within gunshot of the French capital, that there must be a gap between the Prussian Guards and the Saxon army, and it was he, who, with curious daring hastily gathered together sufficient artillery to overthrow the Prussian Guards in the marshes of St. Gond, and forced the Prussians and the Saxons, now hopelessly separated, to retreat. It was General Foch, again, who, later on, was so largely instrumental in preventing the Germans achieving their purpose of obtaining a foothold in the Pas-de-Calais, and so breaking through to the coast. Then it was General Foch who, for 18 months in 1916-1917, cooperated with Sir Douglas Haig in all the momentous fighting on the Somme which took place during that period, and now, once again, he is taking his place in the forefront of the battle.

Like so many other French generals, General Foch saw his first active warfare in the great struggle of 1870-71. At that time, he was little more than a boy, but always an acute observer, the practical experience which he obtained in this disastrous campaign must have stood him in good stead when, the war over, he returned once more to his studies at the Ecole de Guerre. Young Foch quickly won recognition for himself as an able and promising officer. He was given a commission as artillery captain, and later, so evident was his ability, became professor of tactics in the Ecole de Guerre, with the title of Commandant.

Here he remained for five years, and then went back to regimental work, only to return, some years later, as director of the school, thus being entrusted with one of the most confidential positions in the War Department. Although little known by the general public, prior to 1914, Foch has long been a well-known name in military circles. His two great books, "Principles of War" and "Conduct of War," have been translated into English, German and Italian, and hold a high place in military literature.

## VON TIRPITZ ESTATES

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Prefect of Sassari has sequestered estates valued at 500,000 lire owned by Admiral von Tirpitz in Sardinia.

## ALLIED GENERALS WAITING FOR LAST OF GERMAN ATTACK

Battle Separates Into Two Big Engagements, German Effort to Break Through at Arras and French Attack at Montdidier

The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, announces that the German high command is on the point of dealing another tremendous blow, on another part of the front, which will rend another gap in the already broken line of the enemies of the fatherland. As a matter of fact it is always well not to dispose of the lion's skin in advance. Still those to whom it is given to boast never seem to learn the fact that the rest of the world listens to them with its tongue in its cheek. At the same time Marshal Hindenburg should certainly call the editor of the Vossische Zeitung to his councils, in order that he may have it pointed out to him where the rent in the line of the enemies of the fatherland is, so that the German reserves may be poured through it. It was, perhaps, after reading the Vossische Zeitung that Monsieur Clemenceau was able to declare that he had slept last night, and slept well, which was more than he had done for some time. Now ordinarily the personal feelings of public men are matters which are of interest only to themselves and to that portion of the world which is more concerned over the affairs of its neighbors' backstairs than over the debates in the senates. In the present instance, however, when the Premier of France confesses to the fact that he has been able to sleep with ease, it means that out of its own unrivaled sources of information he feels assured that the blow of the enemy has been at least temporarily parried, and that is of much more significance than anything which the editor of the Vossische Zeitung may have in store for the Allies.

The fact is that unless the German high command can very much improve upon what it has so far accomplished, its tremendous sacrifices will have been in vain. It has got it, it is true, across the Calais to Paris railway at Montdidier. But that is the very height, so far, of its achievement, and it will never be able to remain there with any permanence, unless it can broaden and straighten its front there. Already General Petain has bitten off the end of the salient, and reduced it from the apex to the base of a triangle. It is tolerably sure that he will not be satisfied with this, and that General von Hutier will have to fight very hard to maintain the full measure of the German advance, of which the railway bank at Montdidier is at present the limit.

General Petain will, it is to be supposed, remain in charge of the French line, just as Sir Douglas Haig will remain in charge of the English line, and General Pershing of the line of the United States. But General Foch, the most brilliant, perhaps, of French strategists, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole of the allied forces, and his appointment will weld into them that unity which, up to now, has been possessed by the Central Powers alone. The moment is, indeed, approaching when, in the ordinary course of things, General Foch's hour will strike. The Germans, pouring in reserve after reserve to the great bulge in the allied line, have so far failed utterly to improve their initial success. As a consequence, unless the allied chiefs have other views, the initiative will pass from the Germans to them, with the result that the effort will be made to force back the German line, and even to break it at some spot to be decided upon.

General Foch is well known as the exponent of the tactical policy of finding the weakest spot in the enemy's line, and striking it with the greatest force. On one occasion, when confronted with the question as to what a general should do if there were not a weak spot in the opposite line, he replied emphatically, that it was then his duty to make one. Wherever, then, General Foch may strike, will it may be assumed, be, in his opinion, the weakest spot in the German line, and the allied countries will wait with patience and calmness to learn where this may be. As Commander-in-Chief he has, today, the whole distance from Ostend to Toul to choose from, but he is not in the least likely to make his effort until he is convinced that the last ounce of pressure has been got out of the present German attack.

For the moment, it would appear as if the allied generals were waiting for the last spasm of the German attack. At the same time there is no evidence so far that that spasm has been entered upon. Taking advantage of his enormous reserves General Ludendorff is keeping up a perpetual effort to break through, mainly in the Arras section, for he knows that whilst the "pillar" stands, the road to Amiens, his immediate objective, is barred. So far he has made absolutely no impression whatever on Byng's army corps, which covers Arras, and had it not been that the General was forced to fall very slightly back, in order to maintain the line, when the fifth army further south was pressed back, no impression whatever would have been made on the Arras front, in spite of the fact that the Prussian Guard had been sent repeatedly to clear the way, so showing the importance which the German high command attaches to victory in this section of the line.

For the moment, indeed, the battle

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has separated into two furious engagements. One in the north, where von Below is endeavoring to break through at Arras, and one in the south where von Katten is defending himself against the furious efforts of General Pétain to throw him off the line at Montdidier.

The ninth day of the battle passed, however, without the Germans having made any further progress. How far beyond their line schedule they are is shown by the captured orders, which reveal the fact that the advance from St. Quentin, on the 21st, was to have covered eleven miles, and to have taken von Katten to the Somme, near Ham. As a matter of fact the divisions under his command succeeded in penetrating rather less than three miles, which constitutes a considerable tribute to the British troops, taken largely unawares, and outnumbered by at least eight to one. Von Below's attack on General Byng furthest north, from the 27th on, has been even less successful. His instructions were to carry the flanking positions at Vimy Ridge and Arras, and for this purpose he was entrusted with six divisions in the fighting line, including the Guard, and four as a reserve. Yet in 48 hours he has made no advance at all.

#### General Byng's Stand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Allies are in no sense out of the wood yet. The Christian Science Monitor representative is authoritatively informed, but yesterday's fighting was satisfactory on the whole. The most gratifying feature of the fighting is still the astonishing success of General Byng's army in the northern sector of the battle front. Despite the heaviest attacks of the Prussian Guards and other redoubtable fighters they have never been beaten and would now probably be in absolutely their original positions had the Fifth Army, further south, been able to stand.

#### The British and French Stand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—While it cannot yet be said that the crisis is definitely past on the western front, the general feeling is everywhere manifested in expressions of admiration and gratitude for the astounding feats of the British and French troops in withstanding the overwhelming hordes of Germans hurled ruthlessly against guns and defenses. On a 50-mile front, for example, no fewer than 87 German divisions had been recognized up to Wednesday opposing the British. The failure also of the Germans to capture Arras on Thursday, in spite of the most determined effort, is significant. A striking feature of recent fighting has been the valuable work of the flying men, who have so successfully attacked German reinforcements.

#### President Wilson Greets Commander

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first official reference to General Ferdinand Foch as being in supreme command of the allied forces on the western front is contained in a cable message President Wilson sent to him on Friday congratulating him on his "new authority." The President's message said: "May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority? Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

Official information had reached Washington that General Foch, the French chief of staff, had been appointed to supreme command of all the allied and American forces in France.

This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men long have urged, and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand for concentrated effort to hurl back the gigantic thrust of the enemy in France.

#### Congratulatory Messages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Congratulatory messages in connection with recent fighting on the Western front have been received by Mr. Lloyd George from M. Clemenceau and by the British Ambassador in Rome from the Italian parliamentary national group.

M. Clemenceau Confident  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—"The enemy will not conquer our resistance," said M. Clemenceau when surrounded by deputies at the Bourbon Palace upon his return from the front yesterday afternoon. "I do not wish to pose as a prophet. That is not my habit, but come what may they will not break through."

#### British Aerial Activities

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sixteen German airplanes were put out of action yesterday by the British, it is announced officially. The statement follows: "A majority of our attacks were made on enemy groups on the battle front on Thursday south of the Somme, where large concentrations of the enemy were constantly reported. The work continued until dark, in spite of rainstorms and low clouds. Twenty-six tons of bombs were

dropped and nearly 250,000 rounds were fired upon different targets. "There was not much fighting, considering the number of British machines in the air, but on the battle-front the fire from the ground became very heavy. Nine German machines were brought down, five others were disabled, and two others were shot down by fire from the ground. Twelve of our machines are missing."

#### Senators Given Battle Details

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The situation on the battle fronts in Picardy as described by official reports from Generals Pershing and Bliss, was shown to members of the Senate Military Committee today at the weekly conference with War Department officials. No effort was made to minimize the extent of the German inroads into the allied lines.

Senator Hitchcock said afterward that gross accounts of the battle were accurate, apparently; but he deprecated the over-sanguine predictions. There is great hope, however, the Senator said, among military officials here, over the strategic possibilities of a French offensive movement when the time comes.

#### Sir Douglas Haig's Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—His Excellency, the Governor-General, has received the following message from the British commander-in-chief, in reply to a cable sent by the Duke of Devonshire on behalf of the Canadian people: "The inspiring message of comradeship and confidence which you have been good enough to send me on behalf of the Canadian people is encouraging to all ranks of the British Army in France. I beg you to convey to your advisers our grateful thanks for their message and the expression of our determination to do all that men can do to uphold the honor and safety of the Empire in the great battle which is now raging."

(Signed) "DOUGLAS HAIG."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official report made public on Friday reads as follows: "Since the beginning of the great battle now in progress the German forces have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1100 guns."

"In local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe, the Germans broke through the foremost British positions and took several thousand prisoners. "South of the Somme the Germans drove the British out of their old positions and from bravely defended villages westward and northward by way of Warfusse-Abancourt and Plessier."

"The British continued their fruitless and costly counter-attacks near Albert and to the north of it."

A later statement says: "There have been successful engagements between the Somme and the Aves."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Today's official statement says: "North of the Somme only local actions have taken place. South of the Somme the enemy's attacks yesterday at Demun and Mezieres succeeded in pressing back our troops from the latter village. We secured a number of prisoners in our counter-attacks. At Demun all the enemy's attempts to capture the village broke down after sharp fighting which lasted throughout the afternoon."

"During the past week our cavalry have fought with great gallantry, both mounted and dismounted, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him in numerous engagements."

The War Office on Friday night issued the following statement: "We gained ground at several places. South of the Somme heavy hostile attacks developed during the morning in the neighborhood of Mezieres and Demun. Fighting is still going on in this sector."

"It is known from captured documents that the German attack yesterday astride the Scarpe had for its objective the capture of Vimy Ridge and Arras. This attack was carried out by at least six divisions in the front line, with four assault divisions in support."

"Despite the force of the attack, the impression made upon our battle position was inconsiderable and the fighting resulted in a severe defeat for the enemy."

"In a heavy fight south between Boiry and Serre, which had no greater success, no fewer than 11 hostile divisions were identified."

An early announcement reads: "North of the Somme we maintained all our positions. No serious enemy attacks have been launched during the day."

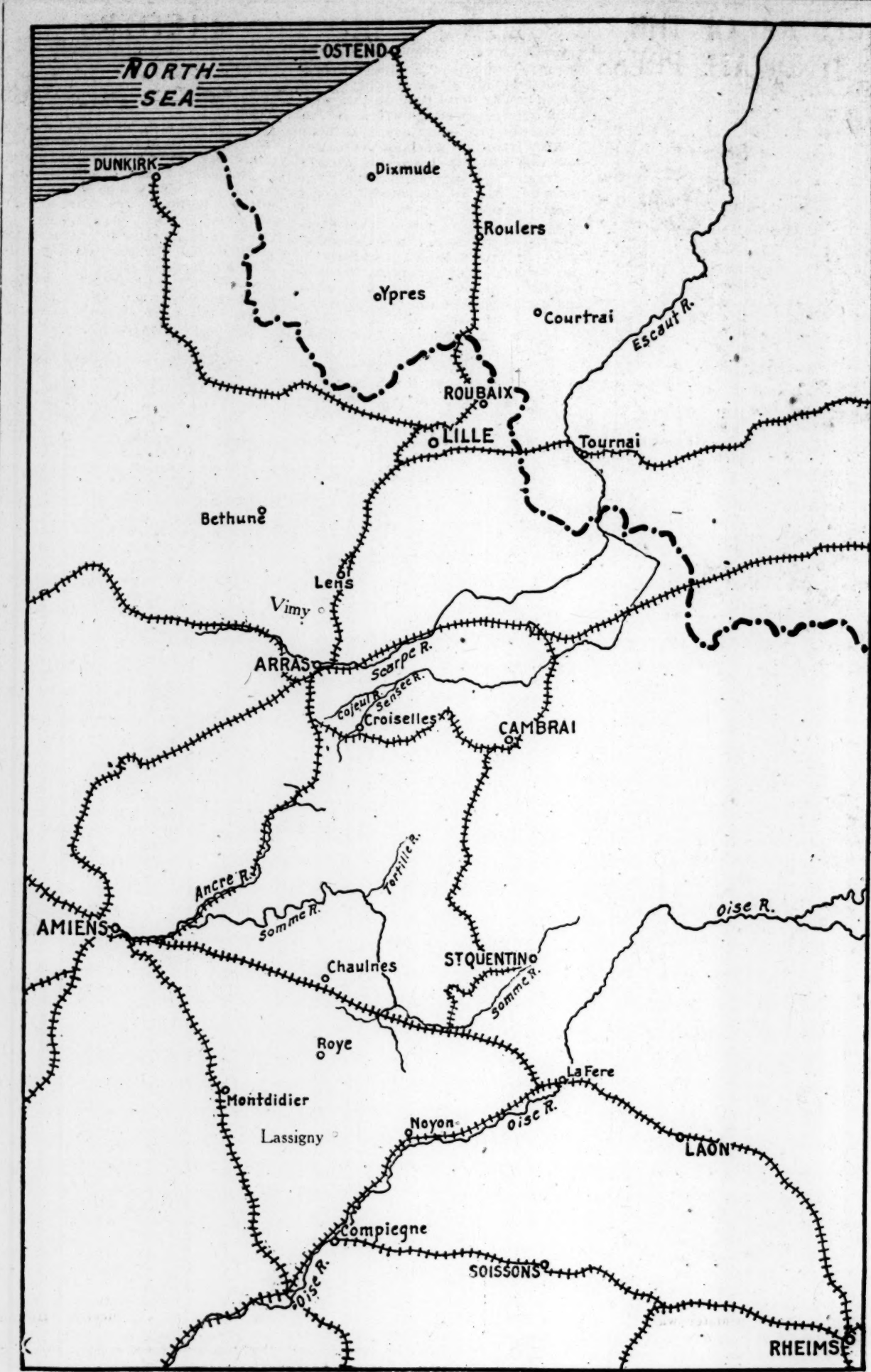
"South of the Somme there has been heavy fighting. Our troops have been pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave and Demun. On the French front south of Demun the French line runs through Mezieres, La Neuville-Sire-Bernard and Grati-bus to just west of Montdidier. There has been further heavy fighting today on this line."

"Between Montdidier and Lassigny the French counter-offensive continues. Fresh French troops are arriving. East of Lassigny there is no change in the French line."

"A captured German order shows that on March 21 the objective of an enemy division which attacked near St. Quentin was to be the Somme, near Ham, a distance of at least 11 miles. Actually the division in question penetrated rather less than three miles."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office issued a statement today, it follows: "The battle was resumed with new violence during the night and is in progress on a front of 40 kilometers from Moreuil to beyond Lassigny. French troops, supported by French reserves, which continue to arrive, are offering powerful resistance to the violent assaults of the Germans."

On Wednesday and Thursday



From the sea to Rheims

Map shows Arras and Vimy, where the Germans made a determined attack to break through, and further south Montdidier and Lassigny, where the French counter-offensive is in progress

French aviators, notwithstanding the bad weather, continued their attacks against the German machines. Flying in groups, the French airmen attacked the Germans with bombs and machine guns on the battle line and in the concentration zones. Several French machines made as many as three of these expeditions on the same day. Seventeen thousand kilograms of projectiles were thrown down in the regions of Guiscard and Ham. French pursuit squadrons in the course of numerous combats brought down 13 German airplanes, of which seven were destroyed and six were damaged badly. Furthermore, two captive balloons were set on fire."

The French War Office issued a statement on Friday night which reads as follows: "Along the battle front of the Oise there has been a notable diminution of fighting during the course of the day. The offensive activity of the Germans was manifested only by local attacks on a few points along our front, which are being strengthened every day by the constant arrival of reinforcements. All the attacks were repulsed by our troops with losses for the assailant."

"Raids against our positions in the region of Badonviller, Parroy and south of Seppois were completely broken down."

LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND GERMAN DRIVE

LONDON, England (Friday)—Additional comments on the progress of the German offensive from the London newspapers are as follows:

The Times

The whole front of the German attack has fallen so heavily upon the British Army that we naturally are preoccupied here with the indomitable resistance displayed by our own regiments. But the British Army fortunately does not stand alone. More and more, as the great battle develops, the burden is being shared with us by the French forces which are closing in upon the right of our line. More and more also does the prospect of turning a retreat into a victory depend upon the speed and spirit with which the fresh divisions of British are able to deliver such counter-strokes as they began so successfully on Thursday."

Every account testifies to the amazing rapidity with which French troops are pouring into the struggle. This is exactly the sort of an emergency in which their national characteristics are always most conspicuous.

And let us add, with full knowledge of the facts and in view of many mis-

leading rumors, that there never was a moment before in the whole war when the cooperation of the higher commands and of the general staff was so nearly complete.

The crisis of the past 10 days has served only to hasten and to crystallize arrangements for the mutual support under which Field Marshal Haig and Sir Henry Wilson are working with General Foch and General Pétain. They have all been in the closest personal touch during the present week and in every step they have taken they have had the fullest support of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, whose irrepressible courage is a godsend to France in this hour, and to the whole alliance.

Also, although this factor is necessarily of less immediate importance, let us pay tribute to the promptitude and hearty good will with which the American military authorities have met every claim made upon them.

It was fortunate, not merely for the Allies, but for the entire future of American intervention, that the able Secretary of the American War Department, Mr. Baker, should have been in Europe at this moment.

The United States Army cannot yet in the nature of things play that great part in the present emergency which its officers and men so ardently desire. But we know that everything is being accomplished which can be done at once, whether by expediting reinforcements or by adapting these forces to the present dispositions or by supplying technical experts.

We know, too, that across the Atlantic, where the swaying battle line is being watched so eagerly as it is watched in Europe, there is a redoubled determination to throw the entire strength of the great republic into the scales.

It is well to remember at such a time that the Allies have these gigantic resources steadily mobilizing behind them.

The Daily News

In the future the only thing which could conceivably give ground for serious disquietude to the friends of the Allies would be prolonged absence of any sign of reaction on the part of the French and British armies. The French and British peoples have borne with admirable firmness and fortitude the blow aimed at them.

The Evening News

The German mass attacks on the north of our line are being stubbornly met, and the enemy is not gaining anything worth a tithe of the enormous losses inflicted on him. The French in the South also are doing extremely well. The possibility of

further retirement is not ignored, but, taking the whole battle field into review, it is considered that the situation is well in hand.

The Daily Telegraph

The week ends fairly well. It has been the most breathless and anxious time for the Allies since the opening days of the war, but the enemy has been slowed up and every day that passes strengthens our confidence the more.

French Appreciations

PARIS, France (Saturday)—General Pershing's offer to place at the disposal of General Foch the entire resources of the American army, is commented on in the press.

L'Euvre

Certainly the Germans did not foresee such rapid intervention. They will soon have opportunity to judge its growing importance. They shall see these new soldiers, pressing on in aeried ranks, impatient to try their virgin weapons. Turning to the eastward, they will see behind them the Japanese, trembling with eagerness, ready to spring.

The Petit Journal

General Pershing's act asking so nobly to share in the honors and sacrifices of that battle of nations now in preparation is a solemn warning to the Central Empires of the grim resolve of free nations to conquer.

The Figaro

General Pershing's words to General Foch have in their simplicity a deep meaning. They bring out the magnitude of the stake at issue. On the events on the Somme hang not only the fate of England and France, but of civilization and progress for which Germany victorious would substitute her coarse methods of human exploitation.

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The Evening News

The German mass attacks on the north of our line are being stubbornly met, and the enemy is not gaining anything worth a tithe of the enormous losses inflicted on him. The French in the South also are doing extremely well. The possibility of

## REPORT BY FOOD INVESTIGATORS

### New York Committee Sees Little Improvement in Distribution and Consumption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the food problem committee of the Merchants Association of New York believes the food situation is being handled by the Food Administration and its state and local administrations as efficiently as can be expected, considering the facilities at hand, is declared in a letter sent by the committee to Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, which accompanied a report on food conditions in New York City. The report is made by the committee after a year's investigation of food conditions in this city.

"The great, general problems of most efficient production and distribution and feeding the people at the lowest cost, are having less attention," the letter to Mr. Hoover continues. "It is needless to bring to your attention the confusion and dissatisfaction that exists."

After declaring that 90 per cent of the food products consumed in Greater New York come from various states and countries, and describing conditions which have to be considered in the efficient distribution of food, such as the various habits and modes of living that exist among the 23 nationalities living in New York, the committee says:

"Commissions, committees and investigators have been appointed and reports issued. Regulatory officials and the press have been vigilant against hoarders, gamblers, speculators and profiteers. Columns of this material are in the press every month, but still the situation is growing more and more tense, and despite this great vigilance, there seems to be little, if any, improvement in securing the best methods of distribution and consumption of food products."

"Fertilizers, needed to maintain and augment soil productivity, are scarce and consequently increasing in price. Labor is scarce and high in price. Taxes, capital costs (higher land values) and transportation costs (because of longer distances) have increased. The increased costs arising from changed conditions have resulted in increased food prices compared with those of former days when virgin soil produced bountifully, when there were low land values, a plentiful supply of low-priced emigrant labor, cheap transportation and practically no overhead charges."

"The actual cost of distribution of food products, after they reach the city limits, has greatly increased since 1905, and is steadily increasing, due to the crowded conditions of the population and traffic, higher wages paid to the 400,000 persons employed in distribution, and lack of intensive, detailed study by carriers, distributors, consumers and educational and regulatory agencies to see how each class of food products could be most efficiently distributed after reaching the city."

### CHARTS NEEDS FOR VESSELS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Redfield advised Chairman Sherley of the House Appropriations Committee today unless \$8000 was appropriated to the coast survey to have charts printed until the end of the fiscal year many vessels would have to put into port or sail without charts.

ARGENTINE SHIPPING TIED UP  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The entire Argentine coastwise and river shipping trade is tied up by the strike of engineers and stokers. Efforts to settle the trouble are being made by the Government.

### HOLEPROOF HOSE

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## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that have voted to favor 10.  
Number that have voted against, 0.  
Number that have yet to vote, 38.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 26.  
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.  
MONTANA—Feb. 19.  
TEXAS—March 4.  
DELAWARE—March 18.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

## PORTUGAL CASTS RESTRICTIONS ASIDE

LISBON, Portugal (Friday)—The provisional Government, formed after the revolution last December which resulted in the overthrow of the Machado Government, announced today the liberation of all political prisoners, restoration to all suspended newspapers of the right of publication, and the reopening of all political clubs. At the same time announcement was made of the conditions under which will be elected a president of the Republic, 77 senators and 155 deputies.

## SHIPPING BOARD AHEAD IN LAUNCHING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipping Board exceeded its launching program in March by 52,000 tons but fell behind in its schedule of completed ships, owing to difficulty in obtaining plates. Figures given out at the board's offices today, showed that 36 ships of 272,786 tons had been launched and 20 of 162,200 tons had been completed and delivered.

## RAILWAY STRIKE IN CANADA

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Cooperation of other industrial organizations in a general sympathetic strike was being sought today by leaders of the striking employees of the Reid-Newfoundland Railway in anticipation of failure of efforts to bring about a settlement. Union men expected before the end of the day to receive the company's answer to their demands for higher pay to meet war-time increases in the cost of living and for improved working conditions. Despite efforts of the colonial Government to arrange an understanding, the strikers believed the company's proposal would not be acceptable to them.

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## SPAIN TAKES ISSUE WITH GERMAN PLAN

Refuses to Accept Berlin's Declarations Amounting to Exercise of Complete Control Over Spanish Coastal Trade

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The country and its Government has at last reached the point when it says to Germany that it does not and cannot accept the policy of the latter in regard to Spanish shipping, and that a new understanding must be immediately developed. If this does not appear a very extreme measure it is at least going somewhat farther than Spain has ventured before. The Government has informed Berlin that it cannot accept the latter's recent declarations amounting to an exercise of complete control over Spanish coastal trade and the regarding of really everything that is carried by Spanish ships on the high seas as contraband of war, even such unwelcome material as paper pulp being proscribed.

It appears that some strong resistance will be offered now and the negotiations of the immediate future are regarded with anxiety. Nevertheless it must be said that the Cabinet is far from being agreed in the matter. There is a majority, backed by public opinion, that believes the time has come when Spain, in defense of her legitimate interests, must break off all diplomatic relations with Germany, but the minority, which takes the extraordinary attitude that Germany is justified in torpedoing the Spanish ships because what they carry is contraband of war, is powerful, and thus it is said that Spanish diplomacy is paralyzed by ultramontane and militarist influences. This situation is reflected in the laconic and indefinite statements made by the Premier from time to time upon the situation, and causes continual rumors of Cabinet dissensions which may bring about a collapse of the Government.

The recent recall of the German naval attaché, von Krohn, at the demand of Spain, seems to indicate an increasing ascendancy on the part of the majority, and their position is strengthened by the repeated German attacks on the Spanish coastal trade which the minority can find no means of defending. It appears to be the German scheme to set up a long argument upon the question and in the meantime to effect what is called a veritable disemboweling of Spanish sovereignty by trying to impose upon the Spanish shipping, engaged only in trade in its own territorial waters, a system of granting certificates of safety by the German consuls, inspection of the ships and cargoes for the purpose of granting such certificates, and other such amazing humiliations. It is considered as inconceivable that Spain can lend herself to such an abdication of her rights and her national dignity, and certainly opinion is completely against it.

The leading Conservative journal, *La Epoca*, which, till quite recently, stuck out staunchly for the most perfect neutrality, is now one of the most open advocates of a change of policy, and is not for any more temporizing. The important newspaper, *El Imparcial*, in a strong editorial upon the subject, says that it will have to be understood that nothing carried by the Spanish ships may be declared as contraband of war except projectiles and the materials for making them, and that Germany cannot torpedo Spanish ships unless she satisfies herself that such contraband is being carried. It is added that it is clearly evident that Spain cannot accept the declarations of contraband as made by the German Government, that she does not recognize the license of the submarines to torpedo without limit, and that clause 13 of the Hague Convention does not prevent her from importing arms and munitions. *La Epoca*, speaking from an opposite political party, approves of these sentiments, and says that it agrees with its contemporary that the time has come to do something more than fold arms and send ineffective notes to Berlin, when Spanish ships are being continually sent to the bottom.

Despite the other serious cases that have arisen since, it appears that that of the *Giraldia*, which is the only one upon which Germany has yet replied, is to be made the test. The circumstances in this case are overwhelmingly against Germany, who has not a shadow of excuse, but yet refuses all satisfaction. The ship was proceeding from Huelva to Paisajes with a cargo of iron pyrites only, and when the commander of the submarine questioned the captain as to her destination, he asked where Paisajes was, saying he had never heard of such a place. The German commander was informed that it was an important port in the north of Spain, and on its being pointed out to him on the map his only comment was that it was very close to France and he assumed that the *Giraldia* was going there. It is obvious that protests are useless in face of such an attitude. Firearms and bombs were being brought on the deck of the *Giraldia* while the captain of the *Giraldia* was being questioned. The story has been circulated by the Germanophiles that the submarine had and previous cause to be suspicious of the *Giraldia*, but Captain Diez, who was in command of the ship, said that no question had ever been put to him, nor was there ever any ground for suspicion.

It is clear that notwithstanding their arrogant declaration a section of the Germanophiles in Madrid are uneasy in this matter. One of their newspapers, *La Accion*, is quite can-

did, and meets with the reprobation of some of its supporters in consequence. "This case of the *Giraldia*," says *La Accion*, "like some others which have occurred since the war began, appears to make it clear that the honor and the rights of our flag have been attacked. If that is the case, we feel confident that Germany, when she comes to know the full facts of this torpedoing, will give us satisfaction. It could not be otherwise, because in the political and diplomatic relations of the two countries there is no cause nor any interest which could in any degree explain any deliberate scheme on the part of Germany to make an enemy of us. We believe, on the contrary, that it cannot be convenient to Germany to awaken angry feelings in a country in which so far she has counted upon so much deep sympathy."

Upon this and other sinkings, Señor Gimeno, a firm friend of the Allies, according to the Romanones standard, has made some plain statements. He has said, among other things, that the national life of Spain will be gravely endangered if the criterion is applied that a ship may be sunk by one of the belligerents if it carries a very small proportion of its cargo which is definitely regarded as contraband, but which is arbitrarily judged as such by the said belligerent.

One of the pro-German newspapers, *El Debate*, is now making an attack upon the Premier, on the ground that he is financially interested in some of the shipping companies that have suffered by the torpedoings and which have been engaged in carrying contraband, and the Premier has replied. He says he had read the article on the torpedoing of the *Giraldia* and the imputations made against him, and all he has to say is that at the request of a number of friends that he would take an interest in a Spanish company which had for its object the transport of coal between Spanish ports—an affair that had no connection whatever with the work of government—that he had employed some of the savings he had made from his professional labors in this way and was nominated as a vice-president of the company, at only one of whose meetings he put in an attendance; that when he accepted the office of Premier he at once resigned that vice-presidency and sold all his shares in the company, not feeling himself to be in a position to give any further attention to the business; that during the few months he was associated with the company the steamship *Giraldia* had nothing to do with it in any way, neither in the way of being owned or leased by the company, and that this appears to have been the case up to the end of last December, and consequently it is not true that he has ever had anything to do with the *Giraldia* or the transport of pyrites. It is recalled that when the Count de Romanones was Premier the Germanophiles set up an agitation against him, declaring, among other things, that he was abusing his office by making money out of the war through companies in which he was concerned supplying materials to the belligerents.

Germany has just made another curious statement in regard to the escape of the submarine U. B. 293 from Cadiz a few weeks ago. Recently the Government has been further pressing Berlin upon the subject and the latter has now made the proposal that to satisfy Spain, instead of sending the U. B. 293 back to Cadiz, another German submarine should be interned at Pola, the Austrian port, for the period of the war. It is, of course, unlikely that the Spanish Government will agree to any such extraordinary proposal.

Up to the present time nearly 60 Spanish ships have been lost since the beginning of the war through the German activities, and a curious discussion has arisen in some of the Spanish newspapers as to the proportion that has been lost under the various Spanish governments that have been in office in that period. The Conservatives claim that their record is the best, and that during the 22 months they were in power only five Spanish ships were torpedoed, while during 21 months when governments of other complexions were in office 45 vessels were sunk by submarines, not counting the *Belgica*, the *Bayo*, and the *Baquio*, which were sunk through contact with mines. These, says the foremost Conservative organ, are strange statistics that cause one to think.

### PREVENTING WASTE IN CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Even to the economical pecking of a potato, New Zealand's Defense Minister is determined to prevent waste in the military camps. Recently he accompanied the Efficiency Board on a camp tour, and as one result has invited Dr. Hight, professor of economics, to search for means of improving efficiency. "In the early days our chief concern," said the Minister, "was with the training, equipment and dispatch of men. Now we have time to think about economies. We are considering, for instance, the question of centralization. We may find for example that it will be more economical to have all the potatoes peeled at the one place, instead of at the several cook shops throughout the camps, and to distribute the potatoes after peeling. This applies to meat also. We are using such large quantities of food that even small wastes amount in the aggregate to considerable losses. While we have made investigations into the methods used by other concerns handling large quantities of food, we have been convinced up to the present that we have nothing to learn from any of them and perhaps they may have something to learn from the Defense Department."

### AIR MINISTRY APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for Air has appointed Mr. W. A. Robinson, C. B., C. E., Assistant Secretary, His Majesty's Office of Works, to be Permanent Secretary to the Air Council in the Air Ministry.

## QUESTION OF THE SYNDICATE PRESS

Strong Feeling Is Aroused Throughout Britain by Methods of and Influence Accorded to Newspaper Proprietors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The power of newspaper proprietors, which is not the same thing as the power of the press, is apparently a very live topic in this country just now. The House of Commons, growing more self-assertive as the war goes on, debated the subject with feeling on the retirement of Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial General Staff, and with equal feeling a week later when Sir John Jellicoe's dismissal was broached. It is perhaps a question which more interests journalists, politicians and the intelligentsia generally than the public.

But the plain man is waking up, and the reason why he is waking up, as a well-known historian remarked to the writer, is that the newspaper proprietor is no longer content to blush unseen. He desires to blush in public. But, if the plain man is only beginning to wake up, his representatives in Parliament are thoroughly roused and the newspaper world itself is disturbed. In the House of Commons recently, during the Prime Minister's speech on the Versailles issue, Mr. Asquith interjected a protest against what he believed to be a disgraceful insinuation. No one in the House of Commons thought that Mr. Lloyd George was insinuating anything against Mr. Asquith, but as the latter rose to his feet an extraordinary thing happened. A cheer, angry and menacing, beginning with the former Prime Minister's supporters, rolled round the Chamber until joined in from all parts of the House. The Government were clearly taken aback. What was the meaning of it? As the excited talk in the lobby later on showed, it was a demonstration of the House's emphatic disapproval of certain press methods with which the Government, and especially the Prime Minister, were supposed to be too closely connected.

A week later the writer, in the House of Commons, heard the Prime Minister again defending the Government's Versailles policy. The Prime Minister's speech was logical, to a great extent convincing, eloquent and sincere. He sat down amid the hearty cheers of the House having delivered what was apparently the most effective speech of his career. With out hesitation the House, accepting his statement of the Government's policy, turned immediately to the subject of the relations of Downing Street with the press, and for the rest of the evening the Prime Minister was treated to the attacks of candid friends as well as to the criticisms of his opponents.

The press methods referred to are, by this time, well known. Rumors of differences between the Government or the Prime Minister and it may be some well-known soldier begin to circulate. By and by *The Daily Mail*, the chief weapon in the armory of the Northcliffe press, the best known syndicate press, begins a fierce campaign against this individual and the remaining Northcliffe papers are others take up the cry. Ministers are questioned in Parliament and the replies appear to be emphatic expressions of the Government's confidence in the person attacked. The shouting in the press preaches dies down, but the public is left with a feeling that the position of the individual attacked is, in some indefinite way, somewhat shaky. Then, after a longer or shorter interval, the individual is dismissed. This method, with little variation, got rid of Asquith, Admiral Jellicoe, and Sir William Robertson. Its only failure, and it was a disastrous failure, was against Lord Kitchener.

For example, the Northcliffe press clamored aloud at the outbreak of the war for the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War. Lord Haldane, who was assisting Mr. Asquith at the War Office, was declared to be demanding the position, while Lord Kitchener was eulogized without restraint as the greatest soldier of all time and as the sure organizer of victory. By and by it was announced that Lord Kitchener was to be appointed, and the Northcliffe press publicly slapped itself on the back. It is now well known that Mr. Asquith, with the full support of Lord Haldane, had already decided on the appointment of Lord Kitchener before the press campaign began. According to some well-informed critics all the other successful newspaper "stunts" have had the same two-sidedness, but only the one side—that which represents certain highly necessary developments as being due wholly to the alertness and patriotic ardor of the Northcliffe press—is known to the public.

Now the newspaper proprietors are coming into the open, and the public, to some extent, and the House of Commons wholeheartedly, dislikes it. Lord Rothemann, brother of Viscount Northcliffe and proprietor of the *Sunday Pictorial* and other papers, is Secretary of State for the Air Service. Lord Beaverbrook, who played the part of go-between in the negotiations between politicians, which led to the establishment of the Lloyd George government, and who is also proprietor of *The Daily Express*, has taken charge of the propaganda department. Lord Northcliffe himself has become director of propaganda in enemy countries. Thus the newspaper influence which brought into being the present Government, and has since supported it, is now directly represented in it. This does not agree with the well-known maxim of government that newspaper proprietors should not hold government

posts, but on the other hand, it would certainly seem that propaganda and information are purely matters for newspaper men, and Mr. Lloyd George is understood to have satisfied the Unionist War Committee on this point at a private meeting which he addressed for three-quarters of an hour. Apart from this aspect of the matter, however, there is a growing distaste observable for certain modern press methods. The newspaper of the past, broadly speaking, if it made the world move did so by the power of its ideas. It appealed to reason. Each newspaper stood on its own feet and carried no more weight than it derived from the character and ability of its invisible and unadvised staff. The syndicate press and the newspaper "boss" are out for quicker results by easier methods. The papers of the syndicate press are public entertainers. They claim to give the public "what the public wants" and they get for the newspaper "boss" what he wants. The dangerous aspect of this has only lately become apparent to more than a few people. The syndicate press was quite willing to carry articles sacrificing the syndicate press if that was what a section of the public wanted. It gave the "boss" what he wanted apparently, and so long as he wanted only wealth and titles no one seriously objected.

Even when the public found itself literally compelled to eat standard bread and grow sweet peas—it would have felt equally unable to avoid growing standard bread and eating sweet peas if the syndicate press had so dictated—only a few opposition newspapers raised their voice in alarm. After all growing sweet peas proved a pleasant hobby and standard bread was a change. An all-British shopping week enabled one to combine business and patriotism. The "boosting" of the aeroplane was not only as good as a fertilizer, but it was obviously of very practical utility, and indeed, in the light of the war of vital national importance. No one could take exception to these things in themselves, and the method, though fatiguingly strident, was not obviously dangerous. But the newspaper "boss" had hardly achieved wealth and titles in breathless succession, while the public loathed among sweet peas eating standard bread, when the war came, with its testing of every national institution, and the glare of the war has shown up the danger as well as the strength of the syndicate press.

It is quite simple. More and more people are beginning to realize that their press has no persuaders or convincers. It has simply sand-bagged them. What one paper says the plain man ignores. What 20 papers say the plain man accepts as the mind of the nation, that is of himself, and he hurries to repeat it as his personal conviction and to align himself with the great majority. That one man pulled the strings which made the puppets dance, one man recited the formulae which all the gramophones repeated did not occur to him. He did not realize that the voice of the people was the voice of one newspaper "boss." As has been said, more people are realizing that today, but they do not necessarily find that to see through the fraud is to be freed from its influence.

What increasing numbers are asking with alarm is, who are the men who wield this enormous power? Do they throw this tremendous power of theirs now this way now that in obedience to ideals or in obedience to their vanity, temperamental restlessness, passing enthusiasms, or anger? The public's restlessness may not have proceeded very far but it is perhaps a sign of the new times.

## SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES ON ALLIES' MAN-POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Director-General of National Service, recently addressed a meeting in London, held under the auspices of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers.

Speaking of the position of the country as regards man-power, Sir Auckland Geddes pointed out that at present there was no clear sign of the end of the war. Within the last few weeks, he said, the man-power position had been profoundly modified, not only by the falling away of Russia, but by weather conditions in America which had disorganized traffic and prevented the transshipment of both men and raw material. Russia's defection had also made it possible for the Central Powers to move masses of men and matériel over to the western front.

There was no fear at present, Sir Auckland said, of a shortage of munitions, though there might be some difficulty in maintaining stocks. The unavoidable delay in bringing materials across the Atlantic would mean that for the present fewer men and women in Great Britain would find employment, and there would be a surplus of labor in the munition factories of the country.

Continuing, Sir Auckland Geddes said that in view of the need for maintaining the armies in the field, the broad general policy should be that fit men who had not yet served, and who had been working in the munition factories, should now be brought out. The Government was engaged in doing this on a very large scale, and so rapidly were the men being raised that he believed the total number required would be got comparatively early in the year. Later in the year he expected there would be a considerable demand for men in munition factories to work up raw materials which would then have arrived. This was the point, Sir Auckland said, at which he hoped the discharged sailors and soldiers would come in. It was an essential part of the strategic handling of the man-power of the country, he declared, that they should take up the work that would require to be done, and, indeed, must be done if the country was to be able to fight through to a clean and a just peace.

## LETTERS

### Solution of Labor Difficulties

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial on the labor situation was read with a great deal of interest. I am glad to know that you are watching the labor situation with so much attention. I believe it to be one of the serious questions that this country will have to face. As a reporter on the Chicago Tribune for three years, I handled many of the largest strikes that ever occurred in this country. I tried to get a fair idea of the differences between labor and capital. I found certain fundamentals in all strikes, among them being the following:

The employer felt that he owned the business and had a right to do with it as he pleased. The employee regarded his labor as a commodity, placed it purely on a commercial basis, and demanded the right to sell it to the highest bidder.

Both employer and employee refused to get together. As a result, the employee sought to deal through his business agent, who could not approach the question fairly, either to the employer or to the employee.

Without exception I found this situation in every strike with which I had to deal. Every one of the controversies might have been settled early if the employer and a committee of the employees had gathered together in a room and discussed the question fairly. The employer, however, was approached through a foreman, or a superintendent, and never got the facts. The employees were represented by a business agent, who had no sympathy with the employer and not very much with the men he represented.

This situation exists today just as it did 15 years ago. I watched a street-car strike in Springfield last year. The same conditions existed that I have described as having been observed in my experience in Chicago 15 years ago. The truth of the matter is that labor and capital have been growing further and further apart for 25 years, until each distrusts the other. Both labor and capital are to blame. By capitalists I mean the men who are interested in the various corporations, and by labor I mean distinctly union labor. Neither has been fairly represented to the other. Neither ever gets a fair understanding of the other.

What is the solution? I believe three things will contribute toward better conditions:

First.—The employer must get to know his men and must deal with them directly, not through his general manager, or his superintendent, or his foreman. He must meet committees of his own employees regularly, and consider conditions just as he meets his managers and considers how to extend trade.

Second.—The employee must change his attitude toward his employer. He must regard his employer as his friend and seek to cooperate with him in making his work a success. He must abolish his business agent, so far as that business agent participates in the calling and management of strikes.

Third.—Capital and labor meeting on a friendly basis must regard the public as a participant in the product of their joint effort. The public has a right to be considered, and until both capital and labor recognize this right there will be no fair solution of labor controversies.

There are fewer than 2,000,000 union men and women in this country. There are more than 28,000,000 men and women who toil with their hands. If the union man's contention that the product of his hands is a commercial commodity and he has a right to sell it to the highest bidder, then his contention for a closed shop is wrong, and should not be recognized in this country. If all men are created free and equal, they should have an equal right to dispose of their labor. They have not that right if the closed shop obtains. Unless, in the future, a better understanding is brought about between capital and labor, this country will witness a fight between capital and labor for control. Should such a condition ever arise, it will be difficult to forecast the result. Let us hope, for the benefit of the country at large, and the people generally, that capital will never be able to organize against labor, and that labor will never be able to act in union against capital.

(Signed) M.  
Springfield, Ill., March 23, 1918.

### BARLEY STOCK REQUISITIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Under the Barley (Requisition) Order, 1918, the Food Controller requisitioned on March 1, 1918, stocks of barley. The order applied both to barley in its

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natural condition and to barley which had been kiln dried, and it applied to both home grown and imported barley. The order did not apply (a) to persons who did not own more than 25 quarters (448 lbs. per qr.) of barley on March 1; (b) to barley owned by the grower on March 1; (c) to barley in the hands of or held to the order of the flour millers on March 1; (d) to barley agreed to be sold to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies; (e) to barley suitable for and bought specifically for the purposes of seed.

## SOCIALIST PAPER ON GERMAN STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Vienna Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—The Arbeiter Zeitung, the official organ of the German Socialists in Austria, has drawn the following deductions from the course of the recent strikes in Germany:

"If the strike had to be concluded without tangible success the reasons for this were quite other than the forcible measures taken by the Prussian-German Government. The most important reason is undoubtedly the disunion of the German working class. Even in Berlin the movement was not general. In many towns, such as Munich, for instance, the workers were divided along party lines: the followers of the Independent Social Democratic Party struck, while the followers of the old party went on working. It was precisely the most important industrial areas that were little affected by the strike; in Rhénish Westphalia, in Upper Silesia, even in Saxony, where the strongest centers of the Independent Social Democratic Party are situated, but a small section of the working class joined the movement. And even in the localities where the strike was carried out all unity was lacking; in many towns, in Nuremberg, for example, only a demonstration strike for a definitely limited period was determined on.

"And to these fresh defects of the German labor movement were added the old ones. It was always the weakness of the German Social Democratic Party that it was least able to influence precisely those sections of labor whose revolt can threaten the national economic system most. The railway workers in England, in America, in France, in Italy, in Austria, in Hungary, and now also in Russia, take a leading part in the labor movement; only in the German Empire have they always stood without the ranks of the class-conscious working class. Among the miners and metal workers also a section only adheres to the Social Democratic Party, and a very considerable section to the Center and the Polish Nationalists. These facts explain the weakness of the movement; and they explain also the energy of the Prussian authorities. The German Government would have considered well before resorting to forcible measures if it had feared that by so doing it might have caused the movement to spread to the railways, the mines and the foundries. The weakness of the movement is not a consequence of the energy of the authorities; it is the other way round: the energy of the authorities was only possible thanks to the weakness of the movement."

### SOLDIERS AS PUPIL WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—A selected list of farmers will be asked to accept returned soldiers as pupil workers by the Soldier Land Settlement Board. Men who apply to the board for government land and funds with which to make a start farming will be sent to these farmers for a probationary period of a year. The plan is intended as much to enable the board to estimate the soldier's moral worth as it is to actually fit him for farming on his own account. It is intended to supplement the practical training on the farm with a short course arranged by the College of Agriculture.

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Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted to soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by

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**ENVELOPES**

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## RENTS ARE RAISED TO SHIPBUILDERS

Landlords and House Owners at New London, Conn., Accused of Profiteering—Intervention by Government Is Expected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Information has been placed before the Secretary of Labor and the United States Shipping Board that house owners and landlords at New London, Conn., have been raising rents of tenants engaged in shipbuilding there. The announcement was made here by Herman Robinson, director of organization of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. He said he had informed Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and that he was "confident of intervention by the authorities."

Labor leaders in New London and Groton investigated the housing problem of the Thames River port. Mr. Robinson said, and found some rents had been advanced as much as 66-2-3 per cent. These leaders reported that a recent strike of carpenters there was due in part to housing conditions. A detailed report was submitted to Mr. Robinson by the investigators, John C. Ellis of New London and A. J. Massett of Groton. They asserted that one landlord told his tenant, when the rent was raised, that "the government could not boss him and tell him what to charge," that others told their tenants to "pay or get out," that another bragged of the money he made by raising rents, and that others, although unwilling to make necessary repairs, said frankly they intended to put the rents up even higher. Mr. Robinson said Mr. Ellis told him that an official in New London informed him that never in the history of New London had there been so many dispossessed notices served, and that families were being driven from their homes.

### MR. STEFANSSON'S PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Two letters have been recently received from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in which he states that he hopes to be able to get home in the fall of 1918, and again to go up North in the spring of 1920. The first of these two letters was dated Sept. 18, 1917, and was written from Barter Island. He states that included in his plans is one to establish a base from which geographical journeys can be made, and in the vicinity of which detailed scientific work can be done by short excursions as well as by work at the base itself.

**Cross Specialties**

**TOILET CASE** for women, colored morocco case, moiré lining, snap fastenings at sides, top handle; 8 complete white celluloid fittings; 9/16x6 1/2 inches (initials stamped on case without charge)...\$10.50

**SERVICE WRITING CASE**, open and closed, of military leather, pockets for stationery, letters, cards and stamps; transparent map pocket, blotter-pad, self-sharpening pencil; 8 1/2x6 1/2 inches (initials stamped 35c extra)...\$9.25

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ELECTION RESULT  
IN SPAIN REVIEWED

Country Desires Progress and Enlightenment, but Is Not in Favor of Drastic Changes in These Times

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It appears finally that the constitution of the new Chamber, or Congreso, as it is called in Spain, as the result of the elections will be as follows: Dato Conservatives, 29; Liberal Democrats, 94; Romanones Liberals, 35; other Liberals, chiefly Alibists, 38; Clero Conservatives, 25; Mauristas, 27; Republicans, 15; Reformistas, 8; Socialists, 6; Regionalists, 35; Jaimistas, 7; Roman Catholics, 2; various, 21. This summary may be taken as substantially accurate, especially as regards the leading parties, but in some cases, owing to combinations of professed interests on the part of candidates, overlapping, the difficulty of classifying the semi-independents and so

forth, an absolutely definite return is practically impossible, and in the same way slight discrepancies between such figures as these and others that were issued while the contest was in progress may be explained. As an example of these difficulties, there is the case of one of the candidates in Madrid itself, Señor Vicente Gay, who is known as a Germanophile propagandist, and who put himself forward at the elections as a candidate entirely independent of the parties, as one in fact attached to the interests of the civil juntas. He was not successful, however.

The election results are deeply interesting, and they have a considerable world significance, as well as another that is European, and a third which is purely domestic to Spain herself. A multitude of morals may be drawn from a study and analysis of the results. In the main they indicate a Spain inclined to be very cautious and to have considerably more belief in her old monarchical center parties than the leaders of those parties implied was the case a few months ago. Spain, the elections seem to say, wants progress and enlightenment, but she is not out for any drastic changes in such times as these, and, with all its weaknesses, she is inclined to stick to her constitution and the King. But then, for many good reasons, it is unsafe to make

definite and strong deductions from election results in Spain. In this matter, things, indeed, are seldom what they seem. The confusion of many interests and policies, the rampant party enthusiasms, the popular ignorance, and above all the insincerity of much of the voting—to use the gentlest term for the description of what notoriously takes place in elections in Spain—make these results doubtful criteria of the will and disposition of the people.

But there is this to be said on the other side this time, that the people, who have been hungering and suffering in various ways, have thought and studied more of late than they have generally done, and, with Europe and Spain in their present state, have been less inclined to abandon themselves wholly to mere politics. So the factor of popular ignorance is somewhat discounted in comparison with previous elections. So, too, no doubt to some extent in the matter of insincerity. The Parliamentary Assemblists were so strong on the point of the purification of the elections that some general notice had to be taken of this, and there have been declarations by ministers and others, and strong articles in the newspapers about the necessity for this sincerity, and these have been backed up by governmental warnings as to the pains and penalties that

would be inflicted upon those who tried to buy votes. Those who sold them. Printed notices were pasted on the walls of Madrid to inform the people that the vote is a sacred thing, and they were further instructed that a man who would sell his vote was the kind of man who would sell his child. All this, an abstention from official manipulation, and an undoubted increase of official vigilance, no doubt had some effect, but vast quantities of German money were at work throughout the country, and it is impossible to believe that there was not much temptation and that voters succumbed to it. It has always to be remembered also that the Spanish voter knows full well that the political complexion of the Cortes in existing circumstances bears small relation to governmental policy and action, and he may excuse himself for his lapses from sincerity on the ground that it makes no difference after all. However, let it be agreed that probably the elections this time have revealed more truth than before.

Comparisons with previous elections are of small value in view of the fact that so many new parties, or sections, are continually arising and disappearing; and again, this time, there has been a measure of disintegration of the old Monarchist Liberal-Conservative center and of a new and formidable

block of the Izquierdas, or the Left. If this time the returns of the Liberal Democrats, the Romanones Liberals and the other sections are added together, a total of 167 is reached, as representing Liberals, who are much farther from unity than they were at the last election in April, 1916, when it was more reasonable to lump them together and when they totalled 235. The Conservatives last time numbered 94; now they are 99 and there are 25 of the Clero denomination as well. The Mauristas were 18 last time; now they are 27. They are, it is true, Conservatives, though far from being attached to the official party. The Republicans were 19 at the last election and now they are 15; the Reformistas were then 10 and now they are eight; the Socialists were then one only (Señor Iglesias), and now they are six; the Jaimistas were eight and are now seven, and the Regionalists have risen from 13 to 35.

The first thing evident from a contemplation of these results and comparisons is that the Conservative forces have slightly increased and that those of the Liberals, thanks to their quarrels, have declined. After the last election the various sections of Liberalism were working together fairly well; now, with the line between the Prietian Democrats and the Romanones Liberals sharply drawn, their loss becomes the greater. However, in

any crisis the Monarchist parties, which include the Liberal Democrats and the Conservative sections, join up with each other, and, as is seen, they are in an overwhelming majority over all the revolutionary elements.

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Warren C. Ault, Instructor of History in the College of Liberal Arts, has enlisted in the United States Medical Corps, and is now at Fort Andrew. His courses in English and American history will be completed by Allen C. Klinger, A.M., on leave of absence from his professorship of history in Simpson College, Iowa. The course in European history will be carried on by Reginald G. Trotter, A.M., who is now conducting sections in this subject at Harvard.

## DRAFT EVADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—In order to prevent the escape of draft evaders from Canada, Dominion police will be assigned to duty here and at Walkerville, the military police being insufficient to cope successfully with the problem. Two hundred eligibles are supposed to have crossed the line recently after having been ordered to report for duty.

WAR EMERGENCY  
BUSINESS COURSES

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston University announces special classes in business to begin next week and to continue for six weeks of evening sessions in connection with the free war emergency business courses in which 700 men and women are already enrolled.

Prof. Charles E. Bellamy and Irving W. Humphrey, of the H. B. Humphrey Advertising Agency, will give a practical course in advertisement writing such as they gave last summer to 120 students. Secretary T. Lawrence Davis and Instructor Daniel H. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, will give a course in secretarial duties. Frank P. Tupper, an instructor in the department of finance, will give a course in investments and Harold C. Spencer, instructor in accounting, will give a course on the principles of bookkeeping.

## NO EMBARGOES ON SEED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Field and garden seed will be unconditionally exempted from all embargoes, according to an announcement made by the Department of Agriculture. Instructions will be issued to all railroads to do everything possible to expedite the movement of seed.

# Complete Displays for April

## Suits

## Fashionable Models for Women

Tailored Suits, snug shoulders, close sleeves, 25.00 to 45.00  
Semi-Dress Suits, straight-line and semi-fitted styles  
Tricotine Suits, dress models, pointed and flaring coats  
Wool Jersey Suits, semi-Norfolk and Norfolk styles  
Semi-Tailored Suits, mostly in navy serge, 35.00  
Serge Suits, with one-button cutaway fronts  
Dress Suits, richly embroidered, in Poirer twill and serge  
Eton Suits, semi-dress, with overtunic skirts  
Serge Suits with linen vests and touches of piping

NOTE—Many of these suits will not last long as they are made from our own serge bought a year ago at lower prices than prevailing. Soon this material will be exhausted.

Twill Suits, long rever collars and pique vestees, 39.50  
Tailored Suits with semi-fitted coats, 25.00 to 45.00  
Extra Size Suits, for long-line figures, 35.00 to 55.00  
Semi-Tailored Suits, patch pockets and fancy collars  
Eton Suits of tricotine, vests of satin or broadcloth  
Hairline Striped Suits in mannish models, 35.00 to 55.00  
Poirer Twill Suits, ripple back coats, 48.00  
Semi-Tailored Suits, our own navy serge, 35.00  
Navy Serge Suits, our own material, 29.50 to 45.00  
Wool Jersey Suits, several shades, 29.50 to 35.00  
Oxford Gray Suits, semi-tailored lines, at 45.00 to 55.00  
Braided Suits, trimmed with bands or edgings

## Dresses

## Stylish Models—Women's and Misses'

Custom Dresses, foulards in newest patterns  
Serge Dresses, silk braided, satin collar, 25.00 and 39.50  
Serge Dresses, in panel skirts, pockets and sashes  
Satin Afternoon Gowns, tunic effects, surplice waists, 35.00  
Wool Jersey Dresses, coat effects, straight-line models  
Taffeta Dresses, drop buttons, fancy stitching  
Georgette Gowns, custom made, long satin girdles  
Silk Jersey Dresses, smart simple lines, new shades  
Georgette and Crepe de Chine Dresses, pleated styles  
Street Dresses, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, foulard, 19.50  
Satin Afternoon Dresses, combined with Georgette  
Inexpensive Dresses, of satin, 17.50  
Inexpensive Dresses, of taffeta and crepe Georgette  
Inexpensive Dresses, of navy serge, 12.50 to 17.50  
Inexpensive Dresses, of crepe de chine, 12.50 to 17.50  
Misses' Georgette Dresses, with hand embroidery  
Misses' Taffeta Dresses, charming styles, 25.00 to 45.00  
Misses' Peter Pan Dresses, taffeta, 25.00  
Misses' Serge Dresses, Eton and tailored effects  
Misses' Eve Dresses, silk tulle over silver, 25.00 to 45.00  
Misses' Dresses, our own taffeta in rich navy  
Misses' Wool Jersey Dresses, plain colors, 25.00 to 45.00  
Misses' Foulard and Georgette Dresses, graceful styles  
Misses' Figured Georgette Dresses, custom made, 35.00  
Misses' Dresses, crepe de chine, 16.50 and 25.00  
Misses' Taffeta Dresses with crepe Georgette sleeves  
Misses' Serge Dresses, short tunic, braided, 25.00

## Underwear—Corsets

## Hose, Gloves, Neckwear, etc.

Philippine Nightgowns and Chemises, hand made and hand embroidered, special 2.45  
Crepe de Chine Chemises, filet lace trimmed, special 3.00  
Washable Satin Bloomers, hand emb., pockets, special 3.00  
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, custom made, special 7.95  
Camisoles, of crepe de chine and satin, special 1.00 and 2.00  
Muslin Nightgowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, special 1.50  
Glove Silk Vests, tailored and vest styles, 2.00  
Glove Silk Bloomers, regular and extra sizes, 2.75 and 2.95  
Corsets, pink broche, 2.95 and 3.50  
Pink Satin Negligee Corsets, 2.95  
Silk Hose, "Century Brand," 1.10 to 2.25  
French Glace Kid Gloves, two-clasp, special 1.50  
Chamoisette Gauntlets, strap wrists, white and gray, 1.25  
New Neckwear, pique collars and dress sets, organdie sets, special 1.00  
Crepe Ratine Suits, semi-made, 16.50 to 22.50  
Voile Tunic Dresses, daintily embroidered, 16.50

New  
Hats

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Entire second floor



Drawn from  
Hat shown by  
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Dress  
Semi-Dress  
and Tailored Hats

And notwithstanding they are  
the most stylish of all hats—  
there is no charge for style

A MORE complete display of beautiful hats than are now shown it is difficult to imagine. Eighty-five per cent of these hats are made in our own workrooms—many are reproductions of the best Paris and London models. And it requires a high degree of skill to translate these foreign models so that the smartness of style is preserved, but these hats are practically duplicates in everything except in price, which is most moderate. Many models are priced but 10.00 and 15.00. Others up to 250.00.

Women's  
Waists  
Misses'

Thousands of them—all in the daintiest, most fascinating models. Tucked, mannish, bosom effects are very smart in silk and cotton—dainty quillings are featured in batiste, voile and dimity—and high spring shades are shown in organdie.

Crepe de Chine, with fine tucking, 7.50  
Wash Silk, striped collar and turn-back cuffs, 5.75  
Jap Silk, tailored model, 5.75  
Crepe de Chine, vest effects, 5.75  
Crepe de Chine, effective box pleats, 5.75  
Jap Silk, tucked front, 7.50 and 8.50  
Georgette Crepe, beaded, satin collar, 11.50  
Crepe de Chine, pin tucking, 6.50  
French Hand-Made Batiste, jabots, hand-drawn corners, 9.50  
Satin, roll collar, cluster tucking, 9.50  
Men's Wear Silk, strictly tailored model, 7.50

Colored Handkerchief Linen, double breasted effect, 4.50  
Voile, slip-on model, handkerchief linen tr., 7.50  
Batiste, roll collar, revers, fluting, 5.00  
Plaid Voile, tucked organdie collar and cuffs, 2.95  
Voile, square neck, organdie collar and vestee  
Voile, cluster pin tucked and frilled, 2.00  
Batiste, scalloped collar and cuffs, 3.95  
Dimity, roll collar, fluted collar and front, 3.95  
Misses' Satin, slip-on model, 5.75  
Misses' Georgette Crepe, frilled front, 5.75  
Misses' Voile, real filet and embroidery trimmed  
Misses' Handkerchief Linen, real filet trimmings

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Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

## Suits

## Fashionable Models—Misses' and Small Women

Misses' Dress Suits, high standing collars  
Misses' Bolero Suits, braid trimmed, 45.00 to 75.00  
Misses' Navy Serge, snug lines, our materials, 39.50  
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, tailored, 35.00  
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, our material, 29.50  
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, tailored models, 25.00  
Misses' Tailored Suits, close sleeves, 25.00, 35.00 to 45.00  
Misses' Semi-Tailored Suits, satin and pique vests  
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, silk collar, 29.50  
Misses' Vestee Suits, serges, twills and tricotines  
Misses' Mixture Suits, semi-tailored, 25.00

All young ladies wish the latest thing in suits—with the novel and smart features—extreme narrow shoulders, tight sleeves, etc. A year's study is reflected in this selection of suits of unusual smartness.

Misses' Semi-Tailored Suits, cable stitching and over-collars  
Misses' Outing Suits, wool jersey, 25.00 to 35.00  
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, snug lines, our material  
Misses' Tan Twill Suits, crush belts, 55.00  
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, irregular cut, for large girls  
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, tailored, our own serge, braid trimmings, smart vestees, etc.  
Misses' Eton Suits, braided, smart gray silk vests  
Misses' Tailored Suits, narrow shoulders, 29.50 to 45.00  
Misses' Serge Suits, semi-dress, 35.00  
Misses' Serge Suits, gathered skirts, 39.50 to 45.00  
Misses' Dress Suits, double ripple effect, 35.00  
Misses' Eton Coat Suits, tunic skirts, 45.00 to 75.00  
Misses' Wool Jersey Suits, plain and heather shades  
Misses' Tailored Serge Suits, notched collars, 35.00  
Misses' Mixture Suits, semi-tailored, 45.00  
Misses' Tricotine Suits, dress styles with satin vests

## Coats

## Stylish Models—Women's and Misses'

Duvet de Laine Coats, monaco, lapin, beaver, navy, etc.  
Serge Coats, our own material, belted, all sizes, 29.50  
Dress Coats, after originals by French designers, silk and suede  
Silvertone Velours, in beautiful soft shades, 45.00 to 65.00  
Bolivia Coats, belted effects, in the wanted shades  
Wool Jersey Coats, trench models, heather shades, 29.50 and 35.00  
Extra Size Coats, fine quality materials, stylish models  
Leatherette Coats, after aviation jackets, for motoring  
Straight-line Coats, trench backs, 25.00 to 55.00  
Suede Cloth Coats, fancy silk lining, deep collars, 75.00  
Street Coats, convertible collars, belted effects; friezes, etc.  
Coatee Capes, very swaggy, in evora cloth, waistcoat effects  
Braid Trimmed Coats, serge, tan and blue, lined throughout  
English Mixture Coats, some with raglan shoulders, 25.00 to 45.00  
Belted Coats, military lines, pleated backs  
Afternoon Coats, gabardine and tricotine, 35.00 and 45.00  
Walking Coats, in tailored models, 35.00  
Sleeveless Coats, silk and velveteen, new shades, 25.00 and 35.00  
Motor Coats, Irish friezes, overplaids and Bolivia  
Satin Coatee Capes, blue and black, 35.00  
Misses' Silvertone Trench Coats, convertible collars  
Misses' Silvertone Coats, full lined, soft shades, 37.50  
Misses' Dress Coats, evora, suede and silk combinations, 80.00 to 110.00  
Misses' Velours Coats, tan, grays, chinchilla, etc., 25.00  
Misses' Utility Coats, for school wear, 19.50 to 45.00  
Raincoats, rubberized tweeds and plaid serge, 12.50  
Raincoats, rubberized fancy silks, 19.50  
Raincoats, a complete line from 8.50 to 35.00

## Separate Skirts

## Sweaters, Petticoats and Negligees

Wool Jersey Skirts, hay, French blue, purple, 13.50  
Baronette Satin Skirts, straight lines, newest shades  
White Gabardine Skirts, pearl button trimmed  
Misses' Gabardine Skirts, white, 3.95  
Misses' Tricolette Skirts, pure silk, fashionable stripes  
Sweaters, sleeveless wool jerseys, 13.50  
Silk Petticoats, chiffon taffeta, 3.95 and 5.95  
Kimonos, silk and cotton crepe, 5.00 and 5.95  
Imp. Jap. Cotton Crepe Kimonos, hand emb., 2.95 and 3.95  
Albatross Negligees, straight loose styles or jacket effects, hand emb. and ribbon trimmed, 12.95



## DRY RATIFICATION VICTORY PREDICTED

Leader of Prohibition Forces in  
Massachusetts Senate Says He  
Expects Favorable Action on  
Federal Amendment Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Decisive victory for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment which is to come to a vote in the Massachusetts Senate on Tuesday, is predicted by Senator Joseph O. Knox of Somerville, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Senator Knox is a leader for the dry forces in the Legislature, and was asked to state frankly how the situation looks up in the Senate, which has for weeks been regarded as the most delicate place for ratification, and to state why it seemed certain that Massachusetts would be the first State in the northeastern part of the United States to vote for national prohibition. "I honestly believe ratification is bound to carry in the Senate," the Senator asserted. "Prominent Boston Democrats concede it. They have told me within the past 24 hours they are positive the ratification resolution of the Council for National Prohibition will go through. It appears to be only a question as to the number of votes that will be piled up for ratification. Estimates vary. I have heard it stated that there may be as many as 25 favorable votes in the Senate. We only need 20."

"The brewers' referendum is a lost issue. The House cooked the referendum goose when it gave a majority of 54 votes for ratification. If the Senate should even attempt to revive the fraudulent scheme, how could the senators expect to explain the charge that they wish to duck the issue?"

"National prohibition is not, of course, essentially a question of partisan politics. Yet it is a fact that the first and last political factor must determine the issue in the Massachusetts Senate next Tuesday."

"No Republican can afford to vote against ratification, especially with next fall's fight for United States senator rapidly approaching. Just as soon as national prohibition lost in the Legislature, it would be blamed upon the Republican Party. There can be no question as to that. It would be a dominating Republican Party that had failed in its duty."

"The result quite likely would be a troublesome third party next fall. In such event, a contest between a Republican and a third-party man would effectually split the Republican vote, and possibly permit a wet Democrat to win. We would have a repetition of the events of 1914, when the Progressive Party was so strong that neither Republicans nor Democrats had control."

"What are the doubtful senators going to do? In districts where every representative, or at least a big majority of them, voted for the ratification bill last Tuesday in the House, no senator can afford to do differently than support us. There are certain no-classed doubtful senators in whose district the representatives voted 100 per cent dry. If they fail to support ratification this year, how could such senators satisfactorily explain to their constituents? Any attempted explanation would, I fear, fall upon deaf ears, and many new faces would assuredly be seen next year under the codfish in the Senate Chamber on Beacon Hill."

"That the 'politics of prohibition' already is receiving attention at the hands of the Massachusetts electorate is evident in the fact that voters have in several instances asked candidates for next fall's congressional contests where they stand on the national prohibition issue. It is believed by the dries that this sentiment should be a sufficient hint to any Republican."

## CHURCH BELLS WILL RING ON RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Ring of church bells throughout the State of Massachusetts next Tuesday evening will announce to the public how the state Senate voted on the resolution for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment.

The bell-ringing is to begin at 8 p. m. on the following schedule:

The bells will ring 15 minutes if the Senate ratified the Federal Amendment and if the senator from the district voted for ratification.

The bells will ring ten minutes if the Senate ratified, but if the local senator voted against ratification.

The bells will ring five minutes only if the local senator voted for ratification, but if the Senate failed to ratify.

On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, preceding the vote in the Senate, the church bells will be rung in many senatorial districts, five minutes for every representative in the district who voted for ratification in the House of Representatives last Tuesday.

## OIL LOOKED FOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

SEIKIRK, Man.—Experts are of the opinion that there is oil in the area immediately adjacent to this town's northern limits. In order to make an adequate test, a subscription list is being circulated for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to sink a well. Arrangements have been made with an experienced oil man to take charge of the undertaking, which will be commenced as soon as the money is subscribed.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Students of Radcliffe College elected to Phi Beta

Kappa, Friday, are as follows: Senior members, Misses Ramona Osburn of St. Stephen, N. B.; Lucrella Lowe of Andover; Mildred Hunt of Fall River; Hester Bassett of Auburn, Me.; and Esther Lannan of Cambridge. Junior members, Misses Margaret Perkins of Danbury, Conn.; Ethel Spurr of Dorchester; Agnes Cronin of South Boston; Caroline Pearson of Concord, N. H.; and Frieda Osgood of Cambridge. The present members of the society now in college are: Misses Elizabeth Brandeis '18 of Washington, D. C.; Alice Graham '18 of East Boston; Alice Stewart '18 of Brookline; Beatrice Keith '18 of Peabody; and Helen Bailey of Swampscott.

## CITY PLANS TO GET OWN WATER POWER

Springfield (Mass.) Supply System Said to Be Capable of Developing 5000-Horsepower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Few cities boast of a water supply system that can be used, in addition to the ordinary municipal purposes, to generate electric power sufficient for municipal lighting and power needs. Such is the prospect with the Little River water system which supplies the city of Springfield, Mass. What is more important, the city government intends to harness this power which is now running to waste, and Mayor Frank E. Stacey has petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for enabling legislation.

The Little River water-supply system was built a few years ago, upon the unit method, with a view to expansion in steps to meet the future needs of the city. Now, at a time of economic crisis in the United States when New England has experienced difficulties in the way of obtaining coal shipments from the mines, the estimates that this Springfield system can be developed to generate a minimum of 5000-horsepower in the driest season, appear of special importance.

By construction of a high dam at Cobble Mountain, where the Little River runs through a deep, narrow gorge, lined on either side by solid rock, it is estimated that a reserve storage of several billion gallons of water can be provided, sufficient to maintain a draught from this water shed of approximately 30,000,000 gallons daily. According to estimates, this would meet the city requirements for domestic consumption until the population reaches 300,000.

This same water, confined and carried down the side of the mountain and discharged on to modern waterwheels, connected with electrical generating machinery, would develop no less than 3000-horsepower. Utilization of some of the excess water that would fall over the dam would further increase the power supply, and the building of additional storage basins in the water shed in later years, and by the installation of other power plants at these reservoirs, it is estimated that 5000-horsepower would be available.

Mayor Stacey has asked for general authority to develop and use this hydro-electric possibility. The matter is now in the hands of the Committee on Cities of the Legislature, of which Senator George D. Chamberlain of Springfield is chairman. This committee is scheduled to hold a public hearing on the subject next Friday night at the Springfield City Hall Auditorium.

NEWBURYPORT MAN'S  
TALK IS QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—As a result of many alleged statements to the effect that he hoped calamity would befall the American, British, and French troops, and a general protest concerning the carrying on of the war, William E. Woodwell, was on Friday called before Judge Simpson of the Newburyport police court, and asked to give an explanation concerning his remarks. This was due to action taken by John W. Woods, a coal dealer of the city, who wrote out in substance remarks Woodwell had made, forwarding them to Mayor Hopkinson, who at once filed them in the Newburyport court.

When in Judge Simpson's presence, Woodwell said that he didn't realize the seriousness of his talk, but that he didn't believe in war, and thought it should not be waged. He expressed a willingness to write a retraction in which he acknowledged the statements, and the retraction was at once forwarded to federal officials in Boston. Newburyport people have been aroused by frequent statements of this kind made by Woodwell, and are now awaiting what step will be taken by the officials.

GERMANY DEPRIVES  
SWISS OF GRAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany's refusal to grant safe conduct to ships carrying American grain to Switzerland has virtually stopped the movement of that product. Although a large amount of cereals and vessels for transporting it have been placed at the disposal of the Swiss Government, the ships are held in port. Switzerland does not produce enough food to supply her population, and is largely dependent on overseas shipments.

MAXWELL'S  
\$5 HAT SHOP  
2nd floor 59 Temple Pl.

## GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN IS UPHELD

House of Representatives Defeats Resolution of Want of Confidence—Count Terauchi Explains Position of Ministry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Feb. 14 was the day appointed in the House of Representatives for the introduction by the Kenseikai of the resolution of want of confidence in the present Government, in connection with which considerable public interest has been aroused. It had been expected that there might be some repetition of the disorderly scenes witnessed the other day at Ueno, and the police had taken special precautions against such an occurrence.

Some members of political organizations supposed to be supporting the Kenseikai visited the official residence of the Premier this morning at 9 a. m. They were received by Mr. Ikeda, one of the Premier's secretaries, who asked what he could do for them. They demanded no less than the resignation of the Premier. Having conveyed this message they proceeded to the residences of Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, and Baron Goto, Home Minister, where they made the same demand.

Later on another political organization visited the Premier, and on his refusing to see them or to listen to their demands they visited the Premier's apartment in the Diet Building and conveyed their message to him there.

From the earliest hours of the morning people were gathered outside the House of Representatives waiting to secure seats in the public galleries, which were crowded to the utmost extent of their capacity. Even the ladies' gallery was packed—not only with ladies. The visitors were allowed to enter at noon.

A few bills of minor importance were quickly disposed of in order to get to the chief business of the day. The increase of the military forces was one of the questions thus summarily treated. General Oshima spoke against the reduction of the length of military service.

Mr. Ooka then called upon one of the secretaries of the House to read the resolution of want of confidence.

Mr. Taketomi, former Finance Minister, was the first to speak. He said that on account of the gravity of the present situation in the world some people, perhaps, would be lenient toward the present Government. But it is a fact, he said, that the present Ministry do not command the support of a majority in the House. Mr. Taketomi said that he had the greatest regard for the admirable quality of patience, but it was a fact that the prolongation of the life of the Terauchi Ministry would one day spell national loss. The Ministry, he said, had failed to grasp advantageous diplomatic opportunities in the way of cooperation with the other powers of the Entente. As for their Chinese policy, by aiding the North against the South they had gained the disfavor of the greater part of the Chinese people, thereby lowering the dignity of the Empire. He pointed out that although bills introduced by the Ministry had been amended and changed down to their very foundations, still the Ministry remained in office, unabashed and unashamed. The national defense program he stigmatized as entirely inadequate. The Government, he said, should at once decide upon its course of action. Such a helpless Ministry was quite incapable of fulfilling its grave responsibilities to the Empire. It should at once decide upon its course of action, he repeated. (This is the recognized formula here when calling upon a Ministry to resign.)

Mr. Taketomi was followed by Mr. Kishichi Kokubo of the Seiyukai who spoke in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Ozaki, of the Kenseikai, who spoke next, was the chief speaker for the opposition. He spoke in favor of the resolution.

He remarked that Count Terauchi belonged to a military clique, and he (Mr. Ozaki) had expected something of him as a soldier if not as a statesman. He had, however, been disappointed. Count Terauchi, he said, had not been true to his honor as a soldier either in word or in deed. Although the financial program of the Government had been so roughly handled by the Seiyukai the Premier

had surrendered meekly and was not ashamed. The true military spirit had been entirely lacking. Turning to the European war, Mr. Ozaki reminded the Government that Japan had joined in the conflict as a result of her alliance with Great Britain. Had it not been for that alliance Japan might never have fought against Germany. But the Terauchi Ministry had urged China into the war, thereby causing great political confusion in China and losing the good will of the Chinese people. This was one of the great failures of the Ministry.

Mr. Ozaki attacked the Ministry for weakness in diplomacy generally. There had not been full cooperation he said, between Japan and the Allies. Mr. Ozaki then proceeded to attack the Ministry for other blunders of diplomacy.

After several other speakers had given the views on both sides, Count Terauchi explained the position of the Ministry. He said that since its formation it had sincerely and consistently worked for the good of the nation, in accordance with the ordinary rules of constitutional practice. The greatest duty of the Ministry in this time of war is to carry on the work of administration. This, he said, had been done. The proposals of the Ministry had been approved by the Diet, and on this state of affairs he congratulated the nation.

He said that the charges made by the opposition were the results of misunderstandings. He hoped and trusted that the welfare of the nation would be developed more and more in accordance with the ordinary rules of constitutional government. The vote was then taken with the following result: For the resolution, 117; against, 241.

The resolution of want of confidence in the Government was therefore rejected.

LOBSTER EMBARGO  
RELEASE EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Lobster dealers in Boston and many producers along the New England coast received assurances from Washington on Friday that the United States Government would request the express companies to lift the embargo on shipments of the shell fish to points outside of New England. It is understood that William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, will direct the railroads to give the lobster dealers adequate transportation facilities for shipments to points south and west of New York City.

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The embargo was ordered by the express companies on March 15, for the purpose, according to officials of the companies, of conserving transportation for necessities. Lobster dealers declared that the embargo would be a serious menace to the business.

NON-COMBATANT  
DRAFT CALL IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Military Service Council has decided to call up for military service men in medical category "B," under the Military Service Act. Category "B" men are liable for overseas but not for combatant service. Men are needed for railway construction and similar work and it has therefore become necessary to draft all men in medical category "B," in respect of whom no other ground for exemption exists. Immediate steps are to be taken to call up the men of this class.

## ARMY TRAINING PROPOSED

BANGOR, Me.—The possible use of the University of Maine as a center of technical training for the army is under consideration by the War Department. This information came in a telegram from Washington today, to President Robert J. Aley, saying that a representative of the Committee on Education and Special Training would come here within a few days to confer with the university officials on the subject.

## STRIKE NOTICE GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Five hundred men employed in the Silvis shops of the Rock Island Railway have voted in favor of a general strike on May 1 unless Thomas Mooney and his associates are set free. This ultimatum has been delivered to government officials and the railroad line.

## HOOVER'S WORKING POLICY IS ASSAILED

Former Live Stock Association  
Leader Charges Food Administrator Has Shown Himself  
Ignorant of Fundamentals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charging that Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator for the United States, had "shown himself ignorant of the fundamentals of economic food production," E. C. Lasater, Texas cattleman and former chief of the marketing division of the American National Live Stock Association, today assailed the entire working policy of the Food Administration before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

"Witness his campaign, 'eat no veal, eat no lamb,'" declared Mr. Lasater. "Such a policy made effective would be as disastrous to the dairy interests as to the meat-producing interests. 'The distrust of Mr. Hoover's intentions to be fair has now become so pronounced by the producing interests of the country that normal supplies of foods and feeds cannot be expected under his administration. A combination of ignorance, duplicity and misrepresentation cannot lead to the production of the food that will win the war.'"

The administration's policy of licensing the canning, packing and sugar refining interests, said Mr. Lasater, had affected the cost of living to the consumer only to a negligible extent. The great food producers, the farmers, cattlemen and stock feeders, had been generally neglected, he said, while every effort had been made to protect the interests of the middleman or retailer.

Citing figures to show that live stock of the Allies actually had increased by nearly 9,000,000 head since the beginning of the war, the witness claimed that the surplus beef in cold storage in America had increased in November last year more than 57 per cent, as against the same month in 1916.

The Food Administration, he claimed, had failed to keep its promise to assure reasonable profits to the meat producer.

## HELP FOR SEEDING SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—A great campaign for registering farm help is under way in this city. Cards are being distributed to all large business organizations in order that all employees willing to register for a few weeks work to help with the seeding operations may be ascertained. The committee in charge of the campaign expects that all the registration cards will be returned to them within a week. Then they will assemble the information and hand it over to the Provincial Labor Bureau.

## SEEDING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, the largest line company in Canada, has arranged to release every available employee throughout seeding at full wages, providing they can exhibit a certificate on their return that they have been working on a farm.

## GARDEN PLOTS PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

FT. SMITH, Ark.—This city is providing garden plots for persons who will agree to cultivate them, through a committee appointed by Mayor Monroe. Producers are prohibited from entering into a commercial enterprise through the use of the lots.

## WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—In order to release the seniors of the Worcester

Polytechnic Institute for war work, the faculty has decided to hold the Commencement exercises April 15, instead of June 13, as in former years. It was announced Friday. Festivities are to be curtailed and presentation of diplomas omitted until a later date. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Rev. Henry B. Washburn of Worcester, April 14, at the Central Church. A reception to Dr. Washburn will be given by President Ira N. Hollis at his home Sunday afternoon. Class day will be observed April 15, at which time two trees will be planted in the vicinity of the gymnasium.

## HOTEL MEN TO CUT WHEAT FROM MENUS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several hundred of the hotel managers, who had come here from every state in the Union to hear new food conservation regulations explained, yesterday pledged completely to stop serving wheat and wheat products on the menus of their hotels until the next harvest could supply the imperative needs of the Allies.

This action was taken in response to a request of the food administration that "every independent, every well-to-do person in the United States" should pledge complete abstinence from wheat.

"We stand at the most critical period of our national history since the Battle of Gettysburg," Herbert C. Hoover declared. "We may have to cut our meat consumption more than one-half, but the sacrifice must come from those who have the most, not from those who have the least."

## MONTANA BOND ISSUE IS DECLARED VALID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The State Supreme Court has declared valid an issue of \$500,000 bonds under the Mason Act, the money to be expended to relieve needy farmers, and speed up crop production. The bonds have already been sold to a Chicago firm.

The State of Montana has announced that it will buy \$200,000 worth of the third Liberty Loan, from its permanent school fund.

## TWO SALOONS CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Two saloons in Shiloh, Ill., near Scott Aviation Field, have been closed by the federal authorities. Charges had been made that the saloons were interfering with the efficiency of men under training at the aviation field.

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## NEBRASKA HOUSE BARS TOWNLEY

Senate Censured for Delay in  
Resolution Presented—Dry  
Amendment Scheduled to  
Come to Vote Immediately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Prohibition House leaders expect to call up Saturday morning the joint resolution ratifying on behalf of Nebraska the National Prohibition Amendment. If done, it will pass by a large majority and go to the Senate during the recess. Prohibition workers are organizing for a big demonstration for the Senate's benefit on Monday.

In the House, Representative Auten introduced a resolution censuring the Senate for "deliberately and wantonly taking a three days' adjournment" with the country in stress and farmer members of the House anxious to get back to production. The resolution, which went over a day, declared as the sense of the House that, "as now controlled and constituted, the state Senate is a menace to the best interest of the State and nation, is composed of unblushing slackers, is giving aid and comfort to the brewers and booze interests, is a monkey wrench in the state machinery, and ought to be abolished."

By an overwhelming vote, the House refused to invite President Townley or any other national officers of the National Non-Partisan League to address it and reply to the charge of disloyalty R. L. Metcalfe of the State Council of Defense made in a speech before the House on Thursday, against the league organizers. The debate was an earnest one, friends of the motion declaring it was only fair play, while opponents insisted no one indicted for disloyalty should be invited to address the House.

As a compromise a public hearing will be given on the Sedition Bill on Monday evening to which any leaguers who are citizens are invited.

The House Judiciary Committee has ordered the Sedition Bill rewritten. One clause will limit the Council of Defense to inquisitorial powers and aims to prevent it from using peace officers to bring men before it for examination without first filing information and securing a warrant, as it has been doing.

The City Council of Wahoo has ordered the Non-Partisan League organizers to call off a public meeting of the league scheduled there for Saturday night, on the representation of the county Council of Defense that it will lead to rioting.

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CHICAGO PACKING  
EMPLOYEES WIN

Judge S. Alschuler, Arbitrator in Recent Hearings, Rules Favorably Regarding Eight-Hour Day Wage Increases

CHICAGO, Ill.—The eight-hour day wage increases and equal pay for like work by men and women were granted to Chicago Packing House employees today by federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the recent wage hearings here. Several other demands of the workers also were granted.

The award was made on the six principal points raised by the employees and was as follows:

1. Beginning May 5, 1918, eight hours shall constitute the basic work day and such work day shall be completed, in so far as possible, within nine hours.

2. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of double time for all Sundays and holidays, except that where the operation is necessarily and generally carried on for seven days, provision may be made for relief workers so as to give the regular employees a day off. The relief workers are to receive the workday wages for such work. The ordinary week day overtime shall be at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours and at the rate of time and a half for succeeding hours.

3. Where plants are operated by three eight-hour shifts, employees shall be allowed 20 minutes for lunch.

4. Effective Jan. 14, 1918, the wages of all hourly wage-workers shall be increased from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents an hour, the larger amount going to those who had been earning 30 cents an hour or less. Piece workers are to receive a proportional percentage increase and in all cases the rates are to be adjusted so that the compensation of the new eight-hour day shall at least equal that formerly paid for 10 hours' work.

5. Wage rates shall be the same for men and women doing the same class of work.

6. There shall be no change in the guaranteed time in effect Nov. 30, 1917 except that Swift & Co. are required to make their weekly guarantee 40 hours, the same as in all other plants.

THREE NEW ARMY  
CLUBS AT ROCKFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—National army men stationed at Camp Grant are to be provided with clubhouse facilities in Rockford second to those of no other cantonment city in the country, according to the plan that has been decided upon by the War Camp Community Service Commission. Three new clubs are to be established, two for the white soldiers and one for the colored soldiers, supplemental to the club instituted and maintained by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, which already is in operation here and is serving hundreds of soldiers daily.

The clubs are to be in the business district, in localities easily accessible to the transportation facilities between the city and the camp. Adjacent to one of the clubs a Hostess House is to be established, making a suitable place where the soldiers may meet their wives, friends and relatives.

On Saturday and Sunday nights cafeteria dinners with wholesome menus, all of home cookery, are supplied and served by committees from the local Woman's Club and other organizations, at a maximum price of 15 cents for meat and potatoes, with accessories from 5 cents down, making the average cost for an adequate meal not over 35 cents. Usually on these evenings local musical talent provides a short program. With this exception, only soldiers are admitted to the club.

The new clubs are to be at the service of both officers and privates.

MILWAUKEE PLANS A  
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee County Council of Defense is planning to establish a bureau at Washington, D. C., as a direct link between the manufacturers and other activities of Milwaukee and the officials at Washington. By means of this bureau information will be gathered that will aid Milwaukee in extending its efficiency in war work. At the same time every industry in Milwaukee will be placed on an efficiency basis that will be a benefit both to employee and employer. William Lyman, efficiency expert, New York, has been engaged for this work.

MUSCATINE CITY  
TERMINAL FINISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MUSCATINE, Ia.—The municipal river terminal warehouse recently completed in this city will be turned over by the contractor this week. It cost \$10,000, and will provide warehouse facilities for 40 cars. A spur has been built to facilitate transfer of rail and water shipments. The building is 100 feet long and 32 feet wide. It is fireproof, of red tile on a cement foundation. The flooring is of crosote tile.

## RECORD FISH RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Receipts of fresh fish at Boston in 1917 totaled 98,650-129 pounds, as compared with 98,331-628 pounds in 1916, being the largest receipts for a single year since 1912, according to the forty-third annual

report of the Boston Fish Bureau, made public today by Secretary F. F. Dimick.

A smaller amount of fresh ground-fish—cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and halibut—were landed direct from the fishing fleet than in 1916, the total being 82,141,838 pounds, compared with 83,118,583 pounds for the previous year. The receipts of mackerel, sword fish and other kinds of fresh fish, not classed as ground fish, were larger, aggregating 16,508,301 pounds, as against 15,212,465 pounds of these varieties in 1916.

The report says: "Although the cost of supplies has increased from 50 to 300 per cent, the year as a whole has been profitable for those engaged in the fishing industry. Some uneasiness may have been caused by government regulation of prices and conferences held at Washington, but there is a feeling that conditions are to be handled on an eminently fair basis."

RUSSIA REPLIES TO  
GERMAN PROTEST

Demands Definition of Ukrainian Frontiers—Protest Made to Austria-Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday).—Replying to the German protest against the United States Ambassador's adjuration to the Russians to prepare for armed resistance to Germany, the Russian Government remarks that the peace treaty was not unanimously indorsed by the whole Russian people, and points out, moreover, that despite the treaty, Germany is operating against non-Ukrainian territories in southern Russia. It therefore energetically demands an immediate definition of Ukrainian frontiers by Germany.

The People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs has adopted an equally energetic attitude toward Austria-Hungary, whose military representative in Odessa has arrested the Bolshevik commissaries as hostages for the German army. This the People's Commissary terms unjustifiable intervention in Russo-Rumanian affairs and points out that the Russo-Rumanian treaty of March 9 provides for an exchange of prisoners and that the Central Powers' occupation of Odessa has alone prevented that exchange. It therefore demands the immediate release of the Russians arrested in Odessa.

Meanwhile, reports from Kharkoff announce a dispute between the German command and Kieff Rada, the former having assumed entire control of Ukrainian affairs on the ground that the Germans were invited to restore order and will remain until they have done so. At the same time mixed Ukrainian and German troops are reported to have captured Nemenka and Kremenchug, but others are said to have fallen back on Kursk before the Ukrainian Soviet forces.

## Turkey and the Crimea

LONDON, England (Saturday).—A telegram from Copenhagen reports that an official statement issued today announces that Turkey is preparing an expedition to restore order in the Crimea.

## Russia and America

PETROGRAD, RUSSIA (Friday). (By the Associated Press).—Mr. Lunacharsky, Minister of Education, expresses the opinion that while an alliance with America is impossible, Russia is willing to accept American assistance in the form of loans and arms in view of the fact that Germany is the common enemy.

NEGRO BUSINESS  
LEAGUES IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Attention is directed to the accomplishments of Negro business leagues in southern cities by a series of business-league boosters being mailed from the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Augusta has a cooperative store owned and operated by colored people, with more than 100 stockholders. In Augusta, also, there are four or five insurance companies with numerous agents who take care of the bulk of business among the colored people.

CONFEREES AGREE  
ON WAR FINANCE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement on the administration bill to create a war finance corporation, fixing its capital stock at \$500,000,000, the amount of bonds it may issue at \$3,000,000,000, and providing a voluntary system for licensing security issues, was reached today by Senate and House conferees.

## TEXAS VICTORY CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In celebration of the suffrage victory in Texas, whereby women of that State are given primary suffrage, a jubilee program will be carried out by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government in connection with its regular meeting on Thursday afternoon, April 4. The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is arranging a series of state conferences. One will be held in Worcester on April 13.

## PRIZES FOR GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—School gardens in Kentucky this year have been given formal recognition by the State Board of Agriculture, and prizes offered for exhibits at the state fair to be held here next fall.

UNITED STATES SHIP  
BUILDING SPEEDING  
FASTER EVERY HOUR

(Continued from page one)

ment without complaint. "In our country," he declared, "the opinion of the people is supreme. We make our own Government. We tell it what to do and how to do it. If the American people had given its Government a mandate to prepare for this frightful menace, we should now have millions of men in France and plenty of ships to keep them there. But, running true to form, we refused to make preparations until the war was actually begun by our Government. Since then we have been holding the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other. We find ourselves under the necessity of doing with one hand under war conditions in a few months what we have not done with both hands under peace conditions in years.

"This explains all the confusion in efficiency, delays, extravagance and failures, in any department of our war program. And this criminal indifference for which every man, woman and child is responsible, will cost us countless lives and will prolong this war considerably. It only remains for us to face the actual facts as they are, to waste no time in fault-finding or in complaining over what might have been. We are face to face with deadly danger. We come of fighting stock. Let us gird up our loins and go to it, and at any cost of money, of work, or manhood, win the war.

"I am strong for the shipping board and its program, for the management and the men in the yards. We have a great and creditable proposition, and we are going to put it through. We are only as much to blame for the delays as are the rest of the population of our country."

## Aircraft Reports

Senators Brand Them as False and Condemn Publication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disclosure in the Senate of false reports in the official bulletin issued by the Committee on Public Information, concerning the progress of aeroplane production, was the principal development in the unfolding of that situation on Friday. The fact that the official bulletin contained the captions of four pictures offered the press of the country, which officials of the Public Information Committee admitted to the Military Committee of the Senate on Wednesday were false and misleading, convinced senators that the publication was deliberate and intended to deceive the public concerning the aircraft situation, and to cover up the fact that the aircraft program 'was failed.

Senator Poindexter asked whether the Military Committee had made any investigation as to the possibility that German propagandist influences were at work in the public information committee, but Senator Thomas, who was questioned on the subject, said that while he suspected such influences the Senate Committee had not gone into that phase. Senator Thomas said that the only justification Mr. Strunsky, the public information man who wrote the captions, could give for making the statements in the captions was that he was guided by the official report of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, published on Feb.

21, in which the Secretary said a large shipment of aircraft had been made to France.

It was soon after the session opened that Senator Wadsworth arose and asked to have the following read from the official record, being the captions of pictures offered to the press:

"6858. Aeroplane bodies ready for shipment 'over there.' These aeroplane bodies, the acme of engineering art, are ready for shipment to France. Though hundreds have already been shipped, our factories have reached quantity production, and thousands upon thousands will soon follow."

"6859. The result of long experiment: Scientists and engineers worked long in our aeroplane factories before perfection was attained, and now that success has crowned their efforts the factories have been put on a quantity-production basis, and many thousands of these efficient machines will be sent to France."

"6860. Speeding up aeroplane production: These cylinders for our perfect aeroplane engine are the product of the best engineers and scientists in this country, and now that perfection finally has been attained, the engine factories have been placed on a quantity-production basis. Huge amounts will be turned out to supply our ever-increasing air fleet in France with motive power, until victory is ours."

"6861. Building airplane bodies: These carriages are models of efficiency, and are built along the models furnished by the best engineers of this country. They are now being manufactured by the thousands and rushed to France to become a part of our ever-increasing air fleet."

"It must be apparent to any Senator," said Senator Wadsworth, "that these statements fairly bristle with misinformation. Furthermore, in the face of admissions to the Military Committee that they are false, the Erel Bureau has persisted in publishing them. These captions of pictures which were offered the press came to my attention on Wednesday, and I called up the director of the division on pictures and called his attention to them and to the falsehood contained in the statement that 'Hundreds have gone,' when only one has gone. He admitted that the statement was misleading, and that the caption applied only to training planes. No training planes have been sent to France. We had Morris Strunsky, the man who wrote the captions, before us on Wednesday, and he could give no satisfactory explanation for them. Mr. Rubel, the chief of the picture division, said to the committee that he would stop the captions, but two days later we see the publication of these falsehoods. I do not know what the Senate can do, but the persistence with which the Public Information Committee sends out these statements is certainly worthy of our attention. It is certainly time for the censorship bureau to have a censor."

Mr. Thomas—The characterization which the Senator from New York made of these bulletins was extremely mild. With the exception of some matters of detail they are absolute and unmitigated falsehoods. The only justification for them was the furnishing to Mr. Rubel by Colonel Deeds, of the aviation section, of four pictures which were evidently taken in the factory rooms where machines are being manufactured and which pictures disclose the assemblage of a large number of uncompleted and some completed training machines, and engines and parts of engines.

Mr. Poindexter—Did the committee, when this Mr. Maurice Strunsky was before it, inquire of him whether or not this was German propaganda he is getting out?

Mr. Thomas—No, I did not ask him that question; the committee did not ask him that.

Mr. Poindexter—It seems to me, Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, that it would have been an entirely relevant inquiry.

BREWERS' OFFICIAL  
UPHOLDS BERGER

Joseph Proebstle Sees Indicted Senatorial Candidate as True, Loyal American—Union Helps Support Labor Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—In an interview defending the loyalty and patriotism of the members of the International Union of the United Brewery and Soft-Drink Workers, Joseph Proebstle, international financial secretary, speaking at the union's headquarters here recently, explained why the organization is a stockholder in the Milwaukee Leader, Victor Berger's publication which drew government investigation some time ago.

"There is nothing unusual in this fact," Mr. Proebstle said. "Our union holds stock in many labor publications; we naturally help support the organs which are interested in our cause. We have taken no steps to alter our support of the Leader. The indictment of Victor Berger in Chicago recently will not cause any difference; we are not contemplating disposing of the stock. I know Mr. Berger personally, and I do not think there is a truer, more loyal American walking in shoe leather. His paper comes to us regularly on our exchange list, and we consider it loyal to the nation. Mr. Berger, it seems to me, is the target for political action right now because he has a good chance of being elected United States Senator from Wisconsin on the Socialist ticket. I know Mr. Berger personally, and I have confidence in his loyalty."

Mr. Proebstle commented also on the senatorial inquiry into the German-American Alliance and the source of its funds. He denied that the brewery workers' organization has ever had any financial assistance from the alliance. "We raise our own funds and spend them ourselves," he said. "I do not know what the brewery owners have done or are doing in relation to the German-American Alliance. It is quite logical that the brew 's and the alliance should cooperate in their efforts to defeat prohibition, for the views of the alliance are known to be against the dry movement. Any effort to use this condition to impeach the loyalty of anyone is a rot."

There is a misapprehension, Mr. Proebstle said, as to the proportion of Germans and Socialists in the Brewery Workers Union. "Our percentage of Germans is only about 15 per cent," he explained, "and our Socialist membership is about 10 per cent, less than that in several other unions. I also wish to point out that our by-laws particularly prohibit any brewery worker becoming a member of his first naturalization papers, at least. If he fails to take out his second at the proper time, he is expelled from the union. We welcome only American citizens into this organization."

Secretary Proebstle is the author of several appeals, made in his official capacity, to organized labor and sent to union officials all over the country, asking their support in fighting prohibition.

BOUNDARY LINE  
LAW RESTATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A lawsuit by a Chicago man against the State of Tennessee involving the boundary line between that State and Arkansas, at a point where the Mississippi River

changed its course in 1876 by the opening of the Centennial cut-off, has brought a restatement of the law of boundaries in such cases from the United States Supreme Court. Justice Pitney, speaking for the court, said: "It is part of the law of interstate boundaries that where a running stream forms the boundary, if the bend and channel are changed by the natural and gradual processes of erosion and accretion, the boundary follows the carrying course of the stream, while if the stream suddenly leaves its old bed and forms a new one, the resulting change of channel works no change of boundary, which remains in the middle of the old channel although no water be flowing in it."

JAIL FOR USING FOOD  
PRODUCTS IN LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. H. Hardin, a wealthy planter, merchant and miller of North Georgia, was denounced by Judge Newman of the federal court here after he had been convicted for converting to an illegal use food products necessary to win the war. It was shown that Mr. Hardin had received 40,000 pounds of sugar and 46,000 pounds of meal during the last quarter of 1917. This was used in distilling intoxicating liquors.

The sentence of the court calls for 18 months in the federal prison and a fine of \$250.

OHIO CITY HELPED  
BY ITS MANAGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The city manager form of government, it is felt here, has done good work in Springfield the past winter. City Manager Charles E. Ashburner first secured the cooperation of coal dealers in reducing prices, and later, when the fuel administration was formed, received appointment as a member of the fuel committee for the district. As city manager, Mr. Ashburner furnished several thousand tons at cost to residences, hotels and factories which had run out.

Special legislation was passed last season by the city commission for the protection of lot gardens. When crops were ripe the city manager's office was used as a clearing house.

## MEATLESS RULE SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Suspension of the meatless-day regulations for 30 days beginning March 29 was ordered on Friday night by the Food Administration.

## FORCED TO HONOR FLAG

COSHOCTON, O.—Between 500 and 600 persons late last night and early this morning visited 16 homes in this city and forced between 25 and 30 alleged pro-Germans to kiss the Stars and Stripes and denounce the Kaiser.

FLORIDA TO HAVE  
NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DELRAY, Fla.—The directors of the Annie T. Jeanes and John F. Slater funds for the education of the Negro, aggregating \$2,500,000, have indicated a desire to establish a school in Florida, and their field agent has reported that the Negro school at Delray presents the most promising features in modern educational thought in Florida among the Negroes. The school principal, Clarence C. Walker Sr., has presented the matter to the Board of County Commissioners and has received assurance that the board will give its cooperation. The beginning will be modest, but County Superintendent McDonald is confident a large institution will grow from this small beginning.

WHISKEY SMUGGLERS  
VIOLATE UTAH LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Arrests for drunkenness and for violations of the liquor law are rapidly increasing. In spite of the utmost efforts of the police, a large amount of whiskey is apparently coming into the city by "the underground express route." Two crates of oranges found at a local express depot by the police were found to contain eight quarts of whiskey concealed beneath the fruit.

KENTUCKY WOMEN  
IN LOAN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The women of Kentucky have been organized for the Liberty Loan campaign here, as the result of a meeting in Louisville, attended by heads of organizations in more than 50 counties in the State. The women will follow the plans adopted by the men during the last campaign.

AVIATION FIELD  
TO BE ENLARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHANUTE FIELD, Rantoul, Ill.—Announcement is made that the government aviation field here is to be enlarged by the addition of a tract of land to be used as an auxiliary.

## CHICAGO CLUBS BAN GERMANS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Speaking in the German language, the presence of books or pamphlets favorable to the Central Powers and membership to alien enemies have been put under ban in Chicago clubs, it has been announced. German-speaking waiters also are barred.

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## HOW NATION WILL CHANGE ITS TIME

Millions of Clocks and Watches in all Parts of the United States to Be Set Forward to Save an Hour's Daylight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When millions of timepieces all over the United States are set forward one hour on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, the task of making the necessary adjustments in this city, as the center of the nation's governmental activities, will be one of great magnitude. In the government buildings alone there is at least one clock in almost every room in the departmental and bureau buildings, all of which will have to be changed by hand. There are also about 500 clocks in this city regulated by the Western Union Telegraph Company which will have to be changed in the same way.

A notice of the prospective change in time has been issued to all mariners and naval officials by the United States Naval Observatory, and a similar notice has been sent out by wireless in order to notify ships at sea, as well as points on land not easily reached by the usual means of communication.

At the Naval Observatory, which is on the outskirts of this city, all of the chronometers, clocks and watches for use in the navy and merchant marine are tested, and from there the exact mean time of this meridian is given out by wireless twice every day.

In sending out the correct time twice each day, at noon and at 10 o'clock at night, the observatory has five clocks, any one of which can be used for this purpose. These clocks are operated by electricity and are virtually accurate, varying only about one-hundredth to ten-hundredths of a second in 24 hours from sidereal time, which is taken from the courses of the stars, and by which these clocks are set electrically each day. The time signals are entirely mechanical, in order to insure absolute accuracy. A direct wire operates the Government's great wireless station at Arlington, Va., the range of which is nearly 5000 miles. There are also wires, which are operated simultaneously, to the large telegraph and telephone companies, to the clocks in the observatory buildings, and to many of the city's federal and municipal buildings. The observatory time is accepted all over the country as the absolute standard, and even in other time zones clocks can be regulated by it, by computing the difference in locality.

### Advancing of Clocks

Boston Organizations and Individuals Prepare for Daylight Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Time, invented by man to meet a seeming need for regulation, proves itself to be still the servant of this man, when tonight it is compelled to submit to his call for conservation. Thus time will act as his valet by making him go to bed and get up more nearly with the birds, which our friends the farmers have quite generally done, by which act an immense amount of fuel used in artificial lighting is saved.

The various organizations and individuals that go to make up the human activities within the United States have made more or less definite plans for the one-hour jump of the clock. The official change at 2 a. m. Sunday is the most convenient time for the railroads because of there being fewer trains on the rails at that time and less pressing demands. Trains en route at this time will instantly become one hour late. But all trains starting after this time will run on regular schedule—one advertised to leave at six o'clock will leave at six by the watches and clocks that have been changed.

Apparently the most convenient time for the average person to make the change in his watch and clock will be just before retiring tonight. At any rate, it must be changed before tomorrow morning. As with the railroads, so with practically everything else, the present schedules will be followed.

Managers of nearly all the large public clocks in this city are planning to set forward the hands on the dials sometime this evening. Changing the time on the public clocks will be accomplished with comparatively little inconvenience and confusion at the present time owing to the fact that very few of them have been illuminated since the orders for the conservation of fuel went into effect two months ago.

The most conspicuous clocks in this city are those in the towers of the Customhouse on State Street and the Mutual Life of New York Building on Milk Street. Custodians of these two clocks will set the hands forward sometime this evening. The big clock at the entrance to the South Station will be changed at 2 a. m. tomorrow morning, and the clocks at the North Station will be altered at the same hour. Sextons of churches which have clocks are planning to make the changes late this evening. Jewelry stores are running a continuous informal reception today as scores of patrons come in to have their watches set ahead an hour.

The Christian Science Board of Directors have voted to conform to the United States Government plan for daylight-saving by setting the clock forward one hour beginning with Sunday, March 31, and the services of The Mother Church and the Sunday School will therefore be held at the usual hour, daylight-saving time.

To thousands of people the extra hour of daylight every afternoon is to mean a much more plentiful supply

of food. Home gardens will come more within the reach of those who are otherwise employed through the first part of the day. There is evidence that many are planning vegetable plots who under the present clock could not.

Experts have shown by careful calculation that this year, because of the additional hour, the products of the home gardens should be four times as large as those of last year, and at one-fourth the cost, according to a statement by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee. The yield per acre should then be normal. Mr. Heath reports 1400 applications made so far for plots in the city's parks and privately loaned fields.

### No Proclamation to Be Issued

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Caution to the public to move clocks ahead an hour to comply with the law will be left to the newspapers. President Wilson, it was disclosed today, had considered issuing a proclamation putting into effect the time-changing measure, but decided not to do so, as he thought that newspapers would accomplish the same thing more thoroughly.

Cleveland Clocks Not to Be Changed  
CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland's clocks will remain unchanged tomorrow. A resolution introduced in the City Council would put this city, now on Eastern time, on a Central time basis. It is expected the council will decide the matter Monday night.

## MILK USERS WILL PAY SAME PRICE

Regional Milk Commission Announces the Rates for Boston for the Month of April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—For the month of April the price of milk to the family trade, wholesale bottle and bulk trade, is to remain the same as during the past three months and the price to the producers will be 8 cents a quart f. o. b. Boston. The Federal Regional Milk Commission for New England reached that decision Friday night, and in announcing it today said: "The Commission felt that under the conditions it was impossible to make a fair determination for the three succeeding months."

Prices which may be charged by distributors to the various classes of trade are as follows: For milk delivered to family trade, quarts, 14¢; cents, pints, 8 cents; for bottled milk delivered to stores, quarts, 12½ cents, pints 7 cents; for bulk milk delivered to hotels and restaurants, in 8½-quart cans, 1-10 cans, \$1.02 or 12 cents a quart, 11-20 cans, \$1.21-30 cans, 98 cents, 31-40 cans, 97 cents, over 40 cans, 96 cents or 11.3 cents a quart, in 40-quart jugs, 1-10 jugs, 11½ cents a quart, over 10 jugs, 11 cents a quart. At the meeting of the commission on Friday Philip R. Allen, chairman, announced that all the distributors, except the Hood firm had endorsed the surplus plan formulated by the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which places the disposition of it in the hands of a special commission made up of representatives of the producers, dealers and the Regional Commission.

Charles H. Hood declared that in his opinion the producers were not in favor of the plan, and he urged the commission to "forget it." When a member of the commission accused Mr. Hood of endorsing the plan originally, the latter claimed to have no recollection of any such action.

Richard Pattee, secretary of the New England Milk Producers Association, expressed the opinion that the distributors' costs were greater than were necessary.

The commission decided to appoint a special committee to bring about an adjustment of the differences.

### EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Believing that the man who set fire to the plant of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., at Eastport, Me., is on the steamer Massasoit, which sailed from the Maine port shortly after the blaze was discovered Friday, officials of the line in Boston are planning to search the boat thoroughly when it arrives in Boston.

### SECRETARY McADOO WILL PAY TRAIN FARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William G. McAdoo, United States Director-General of Railroads, today engaged train passage for the first time since he became manager of the railroads. He arranged to leave late today for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for a few days' stay, before starting next Friday on a Liberty Loan speaking tour. As Director-General, he will not pay train fare, but as Secretary of Treasury on the speaking tour, he will pay like any other citizen. During his vacation he will write his Liberty Loan speeches.

### MAN WHO FAILED TO REGISTER IS JAILED

BOSTON, Mass.—James Brennan of Boston, who has refused to register under the Selective Draft Law, pleaded to not guilty before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes Jr. today, and was sent to the East Cambridge jail. It is claimed that he boasted in a saloon in Boston that he would not register.

## RELIGIOUS SECTS AND DISLOYALTY

Department of Justice Regards Preaching of Opposition to Aims of This Particular War as of a Seditious Nature

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disloyalty fostered by certain religious sects has been growing in the United States within recent months, according to Department of Justice officials who have charge of enforcing the Espionage Acts. Many preachers and religious teachers in public speech and printed pamphlets, officials assert, are urging the doctrine that war against Germany constitutes murder of fellow Christians.

The Department of Justice regards the preaching of opposition to the aims of this particular war as of seditious nature, and has acted accordingly. Several German and Austrian preachers and Sunday School teachers have been interned for disloyal utterances, and many others, particularly in extreme northwestern states, have been warned to desist from criticizing the United States' motive in the war. Several publications have been suppressed, and others are being investigated.

For several months the pacifists' movements were inactive but officials say that recently several organizations of university men have been formed to spread the doctrine of opposition to all war. Information concerning these organizations is being gathered by government agents.

As a result of the decision of Federal District Judge Dickinson at Philadelphia this week that the Philadelphia Tageblatt's criticism of the United States did not constitute treason, Department of Justice officials have abandoned hope of classifying seditious words as treasonable, at least until Congress passes further legislation.

A pending bill would make it a federal offense to commit sabotage against any sort of industrial preparation for the war, and would make unnecessary for federal officers to prosecute violators under state laws. Officials say they have been greatly hampered by the lack of this law, and are now urging Congress to expedite its passage.

Another bill which the Department of Justice is anxious to have passed is that including women in the class of enemy aliens. It is said a number of German or Austrian women in the United States are considered dangerous characters, and will be interned as soon as the bill is enacted.

## PREMIER REQUESTS QUEBEC TO EXPLAIN

(Continued from page one)

the Chronicle and L'Evenement, both Unionist papers, were completely wrecked. At an early hour yesterday morning the city was quiet, a close check on the situation being maintained by military patrols.

While the attacking motive of the mob was no doubt hostility to the Military Service law, there is reason to believe that its inspiration was political, in part at least, from the fact that the two Government papers have been singled out for attack.

There had been rumors of intended disturbance throughout the day and the military stood ready to intervene at any moment, but were powerless through the stubborn refusal of the Mayor to take any precautionary measures.

According to Ottawa dispatches, Sir Robert Borden would have a Lavigne for a full report on Thursday's disturbance, and it is understood that he replied exonerating the police from any failure of duty, and claiming that the demonstration was not anti-militarist, but directed solely against the Dominion police officer Belanger.

Be this as it may, there are many eye-witnesses who know that no serious attempt to protect life or property was made at any time, and it is certain that the Mayor's own refusal to accept General Landry's proffered aid was directly responsible for the further and more serious rioting which occurred last night.

The Chronicle was informed by a high military official that every effort had been made to induce the Mayor to read the Riot Act, but without success, until after all the damage had been done. The Mayor, on the other hand, denies that he actually read the Riot Act, although he had it signed by two justices of the peace, and further states that, at the time the military took action, the crowd was entirely orderly.

About 7:30 the crowd made its way from the lower town and demonstrated in front of the Auditorium Annex, smashing several windows, and then proceeded to L'Evenement, doing similar damage.

Meanwhile, some one purporting to come from the Mayor warned the editor of the Chronicle that the rioters were on their way to its premises and to protect himself as best he could.

No time was left for action, however, as, a few minutes later, rocks and lumps of ice came hurtling through the windows, and after instructing the Canadian press operator to send a flash that the building was attacked, the editor, together with those members of the editorial staff who were still in it escaped, and sought temporary refuge near by as the first rioters came through doors and windows.

From the shouts that accompanied the missiles it would appear that ex-captain was taken in the attack on Belanger being characterized as seditious in the morning's report. After venting their feelings on the building, and carrying off a valuable moose head and the time clock, the crowd returned to L'Evenement and completed the de-

struction that they had begun earlier in the evening and, now thoroughly excited, again visited the registrar's office, which they set on fire.

The deputy chief of police who attempted to bar their entry into the building, was felled and a policeman who came to his assistance likewise received injuries.

After the Chronicle had been deserted, the Mayor appeared on the scene looking for a justice of the peace to sign the Riot Act and inquired of the editor if anyone had been hurt. The latter was able to reply in the negative, but this was hardly thanks to the civil authorities, as only four policemen were on hand throughout the occurrence. At the Auditorium it was said that only from 10 to 15 officers were on duty.

Whether the Riot Act was read or not, the military took charge of the situation after 11 o'clock, as already stated, and the crowd melted away in the face of cold steel.

Hearing that the rioters were threatening to return and burn the Chronicle, the editor telephoned to the military for protection with the result that a picket was dispatched immediately, and is still quartered in the building whose front is open to the air.

### No Statement in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—No statement has been issued here by the military authorities on the disturbances at Quebec, and there has been little press comment. The Star will say on Saturday: "Extravagant declarations from press and platform are largely responsible for the excesses committed by the mob, which attacked federal officers at Quebec on Thursday night. These stimulants of mob violence which is always cowardice in its meanness form, should be suppressed before it is too late."

## PRIZE COURT NAMED FOR RAIDERS AGASSIZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The appointment was announced yesterday of Lieut. W. R. Cushman, U. S. N., of the naval training camp in Balboa Park, to head the special prize court which will determine the fate of the German raider Alexander Agassiz and the war prisoners captured aboard.

A preliminary session of the court was held yesterday afternoon at the federal building here. It is to convene again this morning for the purpose of hearing the prisoners' testimony. Other members of the court are W. R. Andres, a San Diego attorney, and J. E. Fishburn of Los Angeles.

Maud Lachrane, the American woman captured on board the raider, and the five German soldiers were removed from the American warship to city and county jails today. Miss Lachrane is held incommunicado.

## FISH PRICES WHAT MARKET WILL STAND

Manager of Boston Fish Pier Company Testifies at the Resumption of Federal Inquiry in Suit Against 41 Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier make prices on the basis of what the market will stand, according to a statement of William H. Beardsley, manager of the Boston Fish Pier Company, at the hearing today before Examiner W. H. Matheson on the bill in equity brought by the United States Government against 41 dealers charged with violation of the Sherman law.

Mr. Beardsley stated, in answer to questions by E. F. McClennen, special assistant attorney-general, that the 28 dealers composing the Boston Fish Pier Company quote prices to customers each day by mail, telephone and telegraph. Some of these quotations are made by the dealers as "agents" for the Boston Fish Pier Company, while others do not bear such a designation.

All the receipts from sales are turned into the treasury of the Boston Fish Pier Company. He admitted that many customers of the 28 dealers did not know of the combination. After considerable questioning, Mr. Beardsley admitted the contention that if a person wishes to buy any large amount of ground fish at Boston the transaction must be through some dealer or buyer having the privileges of the New England Fish Exchange. He endeavored to point out, however, that there were independent fish dealers on Atlantic Avenue in Boston from whom it was possible to buy fish, and that certain dealers in Maine are at times accorded certain privileges on the fish pier. Large sales, however, are made through members of the exchange.

Up to three years ago some of the dealers on the exchange and the Boston Fish Pier Company did a commission business, but this had caused complaint and now the only fish handled on commission comes from producers of Provincetown, who send a proportion of their catch to Boston. This system was maintained to prevent such fish being sent to New York City.

The firm of J. A. Rich & Co., which has an agency at Provincetown, does not comply with this arrangement.

There have been occasions, Mr. Beardsley said, where commission men have sold fish to persons not having buyers' tickets. When complaints against such practices were filed with the exchange, the accused dealers were severely criticized by the officials. There is a rule providing for fines for violations of such regulations, but Mr. Beardsley said that he

could not recall that any such fines had been imposed.

When Mr. Beardsley was requested to produce the books of the Boston Fish Pier Company, in order that the government attorneys might obtain information as to its profits, A. C. Burnham, counsel for the company, objected. Mr. Burnham said he would take the matter under consideration.

The hearing adjourned until April 6.

## PACKER MORRIS PUT IN DRAFT CLASS I-A

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., packers, yesterday was placed in Class I-A of the draft by his district appeal board. In his questionnaire he claimed exemption on the ground that he was necessary to a vital industry. A few days ago he announced that he had accepted a position with the Government and would become one of the \$1 a year men and left for Washington. The board announced that since he had left for Washington to accept a position with the War Department it was clear that he was not essential to the business of Morris & Co.

### SOCIETY OF PRINTERS

BOSTON, Mass.—The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Society of Printers was held Friday evening, at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, with about 25 guests present. Robert Seaver, president of the society, was toastmaster. The honor guest and speaker was Frank Chouteau Brown, who spoke on "Lettering Applied to Printing." After the address the guests were entertained with a description of the unique rooms of the building, and of the tapestries and art works on exhibition at the club.

### HOG RAISERS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Hog raisers are organizing in this State to insist that the Government take the same action with respect to corn that it did with wheat, and fix a price for sale that will enable them to cooperate with the Government in raising more meat.

### COAST ARTILLERY ASSIGNMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders today announced the removal of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Whitney from that rank, and his assignment as colonel in the coast artillery corps, to command the coast defenses of a brigade in the thirty-eighth national guard division at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

### MORE TEXTBOOKS BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twelve more language textbooks have been ordered barred from high school classrooms by the acting city superintendent, Mr. Straubmuller. Nine others of these books were barred last month.

## CONTROL INTENDED TO AID OIL INDUSTRY

Mark L. Requa Tells Petroleum Congress Fuel Administration Will Take All Steps Needed to Obtain Gasoline for War

CHICAGO, Ill.—All steps necessary to obtain for the Government gasoline and other petroleum products essential to the conduct of the war would be taken by the Fuel Administration, Mark L. Requa, chief of the oil division, has told the petroleum congress here. Zonal distribution of oil, pooling of tank cars and steamers, licensing of jobbers, allocation of oil well supplies and means to prevent profiteering may be instituted.

Mr. Requa assured the oil men, however, that government control of the industry did not signify disaster or that individuals would be deprived of the rewards of their energy and initiative. Rather, control was intended to aid the industry in performing normal functions, which because of the war's dislocating effects were impossible of performance in the normal way.

He estimated that the year's demands would equal 353,000,000 barrels. While emphasizing that there was no danger of a shortage, he urged more efficient methods of combustion, lubrication and general conservation by consumers and the wise husbanding of producing wells, with search for new sources, by producers.

### Higher Crude Oil Prices Urged

CHICAGO, Ill.—Increased prices for crude oil as a means of stimulating production were advocated recently by A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in an address to the Western Oil Jobbers' Association in convention here.

### DRAFT SITUATION IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Differences in the House Military Affairs Committee over changing the second draft quota will be fought out on the floor of the House. A majority of the committee has favorably reported a bill embodying the Administration idea of basing the quota for the next draft on the number of men in Class 1. At the same time the House will consider the resolution passed by the Senate yesterday extending the draft to men who have become 21 since June 5, 1917.

### REVENUE LIMIT EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revenue collectors were directed today by International Revenue Commissioner Roper to keep their offices open until midnight Monday to receive income and excess profits tax returns. Persons failing to make their reports by that hour will be subject to heavy penalties.



# SPRING SUGGESTS

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## CONNECTICUT MEN ARRIVING AT CAMP

Various Details Amounting in All to 503 Men Go Into Depot Brigade to Await Assignment to Other Branches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Connecticut's first quota of the second selective draft, or 503 men, are due here today, the various details being expected to arrive within a few hours of each other during the entire day. Like other recruits, the men first will be assigned to the depot brigade, there to await assignment to some other branch of the division. The next quota due here is from Vermont, and the men will commence arriving on Tuesday. Rookies who have been coming into camp during the past few days were greeted by military bands which were out on practice, while as the result of the three days' clean-up campaign, the entire cantonment was in first-class condition. Everything is now up and running, and visitors here on Sunday in all probability will be impressed by the splendid appearance which the camp presents from one end to the other.

Men in the four regiments have received mess kits for field use, and as a result there is much enthusiasm in the training, which indicates that perhaps before long the regiments will engage in overseas service.

The Browning automatic rifles were used on the range on Friday for the first time, and one of the first shots was made by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, who riddled the target. After him, each brigadier-general, colonel, and major who was present had his turn at firing, and most of the officers proved themselves good marksmen. The work marked the formation of the first class of officers here who will later become instructors in the use of the rifles. The weapon was shown out under the direction of Lieut. Kenneth King of Chicago, Ill., a Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate.

Cross-country runs will afford much interest here today with nearly 3000 men participating. The course will be two and three-quarters miles, and there will be two races, the first starting in the early afternoon, followed by the second an hour later. Men of the various trains, and from the engineering and artillery organizations will take part in the first run, and in the second will be all the men who have not previously taken part in a cross-country run, with the exception of those in the depot brigade. Service uniforms are to be worn, and all men except those confined, or on special duty, will be asked to participate. Twenty trophies will be awarded, 15 24-hour passes, and five mileage books.

Relief for dependents still unpaid by the government allotments is receiving attention, and men have been authorized to make out new applications, which will be forwarded to Washington.

A cantonment order just issued prohibits picking up shells, grenades, or bombs found anywhere on the ranges and training fields, only experts being allowed to handle unexploded missiles.

### Plant Protection

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston Talks at Worcester Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Declaring that although the United States had supreme confidence in the British and French troops along the western war front, it will be necessary for this country to send vast numbers of trained troops overseas at the earliest possible opportunity, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston of the northeastern department addressed 4000 employees of the Norton Manufacturing Company in Worcester, Mass., on Friday afternoon, his remarks in general relating to plant protection, a subject to which he has given considerable study. Brigadier-General Johnston asserted that no trained soldiers should be spared for guarding plants or industrial concerns, but that this duty should fall upon the concerns themselves. He also compared the Government of the United States with the form of government carried out by the German and Central Powers, and in closing urged all employees to do everything within their power to promote the sale of Liberty bonds during the approaching campaign. Brigadier-General Johnston was accompanied by his aide, Capt. J. J. O'Hare.

Orders have been received at northeastern headquarters from the adjutant-general's department in Washington, stating that the same consideration should be accorded the Italian flag as those of England and France.

Lieut. A. Morize of the French Military Mission will speak before the students of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., next Wednesday afternoon, in Appleton Chapel.

Sergt. Philip Burt of the quarter-master corps has been temporarily ordered to Springfield, Mass., where he will be detailed for stenographic duty in the judge-advocate department.

Capt. Guy H. Scull, intelligence officer at northeastern headquarters, has received orders to report for duty in Washington, D. C., and he will leave for that place tonight. He will be succeeded by Capt. Fred W. Moore.

Maj. Roy I. Taylor, in command of the water-front guards, has completed an inspection of the companies on duty in Boston and vicinity, and reports that the organization is in first-class condition. Within a short time the guards will be officially inspected by Brigadier-General Johnston, commanding the department.

Capt. Foster Veitenheimer of the

signal corps has received orders to report to Washington, D. C., where he will temporarily be assigned.

### Merchant Marine Service

BOSTON, Mass.—Twelve apprentices for the merchant marine training service were accepted on Friday by the United States Shipping Board, and were assigned to the Governor Dingley. The men came from all sections of New England, with Maine and Connecticut in the lead so far as numbers were concerned.

The marine corps accepted and signed up six out of nine applicants for that branch of the service, and a contingent of men will leave today for the marine barracks at Paris Island, S. C.

Service in the naval reserve evidently was popular, for 33 applicants were accepted, with 13 men assigned to the regular navy. The army recruiting station passed 19 out of 29 men making application for enlistment, and seven volunteers went to the ranks of the British-Canadian forces.

### Many Women as Yeomen

BOSTON, Mass.—Women will be to a great extent take the places of yeomen employed throughout the first naval district, according to a statement given out by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, in command. The men, it is stated, are wanted for ships, and while some very efficient yeomen will come under the order, it is believed that women can do the work in a satisfactory manner.

Requests for men for the ships are becoming imperative, and additional men are also greatly needed for the naval reserve, especially seamen, and a new order, recently put into effect provides for sending the men to the Hingham station for a three weeks' course of training as fast as they are enrolled.

### Scolley Square Rally Held

BOSTON, Mass.—A successful rally which resulted in securing a number of recruits for the United States Navy and the British-Canadian forces was held on Friday evening in Scolley Square, with Sergt.-Maj. J. G. Cowles of the British-Canadian Mission, presiding. The rally was the second in the series of open-air meetings held nightly, and among the speakers were Capt. T. F. MacMahon of the Irish Guards, Lieut. T. L. O'Brien, second in command of the mission, Machinist's Mate L. Schworm of the United States Navy, Sergt. A. H. Warwick, and Sergt. Robert Bryden.

### Ruling for Harvard Men

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—According to a new ruling, any Harvard man enlisting in any government service on or after April 14, will be allowed to leave college with the same standing he would have attained had he remained in school until the end of the college semester, the only proviso being that such men have completed their work up to date in a satisfactory manner. No degrees will be granted to men who leave college to enter anything but actual service, the army, navy, or aviation corps.

Because of this ruling, the enrollment at Harvard will be approximately cut in half after the Easter season, it is expected, as college authorities believe that 50 per cent of the students who have been waiting to conclude their courses will take the opportunity immediately of joining some branch of the service.

Harvard men, including both professors and students, have contributed 2200 books in the book campaign for American soldiers abroad. At the Cambridge Public Library about 2000 books were donated, with current fiction predominating.

### KANSAS CITY MOVE TO SETTLE STRIKE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With the announcement that national and international officials of the union involved were expected to come to Kansas City today and the calling of a meeting of 25 business men and three newspaper editors to consider the situation, definite steps were taken toward a settlement of the general strike. The strike, called in sympathy with the walkout of laundry workers, entered its fourth day after a quiet night that had been preceded by a renewal of violence in the afternoon when an attempt was made to resume street-car service. Approximately 20,000 men and women are out, strike leaders say, and the seventh regiment, Missouri National Guard, is still mobilized.

### SHEEP COMMISSIONER IS NAMED IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Me.—That the sheep industry in Maine may be developed, C. H. Crawford of Dexter, one of the largest sheep growers in the State, has been appointed by Gov. Carl E. Milliken to aid in the work.

Mr. Crawford is the owner of a large sheep farm and has been engaged in the sheep business many years and has a practical knowledge of it. He will enter upon his work April 1 and will be in a position to give out information to those desiring it and advise sheep herders in the State on the best methods of care, feeding and management of their flocks.

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SPRING HATS  
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## DR. K. O. BERTLING NOW UNDER ARREST

Man Sent to United States in 1914 as Special Agent of German Empire Taken by Federal Agents at Lexington, Mass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The group of alleged German propagandists in the United States arrested by federal agents received an important addition on Friday when Dr. Karl Oscar Bertling, special agent of the German Empire, whose mission to this country is said to have been to "influence the news," was taken into custody at his residence in Lexington, Mass. He now is confined in the East Cambridge jail where also Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is detained. Government officials say there is no connection between the two arrests.

The specific reason for the arrest at this time of Dr. Bertling is not disclosed, but it is an open secret that he was regarded by the German Government as unusually well acquainted with the United States, its people, and its institutions; that he was sent here by its government in 1914 to lecture on Germany's part in the war and create in this country a sentiment favorable to the German cause; and that he was constantly in close touch with the German Embassy, from which he received money. It is said also that his coming to the United States in 1914 was in part to organize a pro-German cable news service to South America and China. The German Government dispatched him on his mission on Aug. 5, 1914, immediately after the German Army had invaded Belgium.

With him he carried credentials from the Minister of Educational Affairs of Germany which described him as "assistant at the American Institute at Berlin, the headquarters for the organization and supervision of German-American exchanges." He had complete command of the English language, both written and spoken, said the document, and was "well equipped with practical geographical knowledge and knows of his own observation the topography of the eastern coast of the United States, as well as the following foreign ports of Europe: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing, Calais, Cherbourg, Plymouth, Southampton, Dover, Queensboro, Harwich, Newcastle, Leith, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown; furthermore, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Athens, Constantinople, as well as the Norwegian coast from Bergen to Hammerfest."

It is said also that in 1911-12, Dr. Bertling had been commissioned by the Embassy of the United States in Berlin as instructor to two American naval officers, and in this capacity "had an unusual opportunity to make himself acquainted with questions and literature bearing upon trade and shipping." He had treated of German questions in English in the press, it said.

Dr. Bertling attended the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard in 1903-4, 1906-7, and 1909-10. He took the degree of master of arts at Harvard in 1907, and in 1911 took the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Breslau in Germany.

Part of the time since coming to the United States in 1914 he has taught German in schools and private classes. He lived a while in New York at 109 East Twenty-fourth Street, but had to move when fire damaged the property. He charged then that the apartment had been set afire by British agents, who had searched it for his private papers.

He has been under surveillance, either by British agents or representatives of the Department of Justice, for months. Last spring, when the United States entered the war, he was arrested in New York as an enemy alien, detained for several weeks and then released on parole. Since then he has had to report at intervals to the United States Attorney.

### Musicians Are Discharged

Following Investigation Theater Manager Refuses to Let Aliens Play  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
TOLEDO, O.—The three musicians who were accused of having played "The Star-Spangled Banner" in ragtime and of mixing German music with American pieces at the Princess

Theater here have been discharged by the manager of the theater following an investigation by the district attorney's office on the suspicion of their being dangerous aliens. They are Henry Weisgraber, Hungarian, and Otto Fechner and Otto Buhren, both Germans.

As an alternative to being placed in an internment camp, the musicians were paroled on \$1500 bond, and must report at regular intervals to the District United States Marshal. Federal agents also will watch their movements closely.

Weisgraber is said to have refused to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," saying, "Such music hurts my ears." He is also charged with having reprimanded an American who practiced "America" between shows. He is moreover declared to have displayed a picture of his brother in a Hungarian army uniform, and to have expressed at the same time a desire to "be back there with him."

### Arrested German Had Code

Haferman Had Control of Searchlights at Powder Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Fritz Haferman, a German, is held here by the Department of Justice on suspicion of having been implicated in a plot to destroy the great keep reducing works of the Hercules Powder Company at Chula Vista, local police said Saturday in connection with a criminal case, and papers found in his possession caused him to be turned over to the federal authorities.

One paper contained a complete code for controlling the searchlights at the powder works by means of which a person with a pocket electric torch could cause the lights to be pointed in any direction, shifted to right or left, raised or lowered and kept thoroughly busy, while the plotter remained free to work in the dark. He also had a noiseless safe opening kit.

Another paper not fully deciphered yet mentions a long stretch of copper wire, and appears to describe a clock-work machine.

Haferman had approximately \$1000 worth of German Red Cross stamps, a German flag and a picture of the Kaiser in his possession.

### German Count Interned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Count Alexander Bodo Brandenburg, a German, has been interned at Fort Douglas. Brandenburg, under an assumed name, enlisted in the aviation section of the United States army, and was in training at the North Island flying station near San Diego, Cal., when his identity was discovered. He was later imprisoned here as a spy.

### DR. KARL MUCK HAD SENT IN RESIGNATION

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Karl Muck's resignation as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was accepted before his arrest by officials of the United States Department of Justice, and was to have taken effect at the close of the Boston concert in May, according to acknowledgment which representatives of the orchestra manager made today. The conductor himself, it is said, desired the resignation to be accepted. After Henry L. Higginson, the sustainer of the orchestra, wrote to Dr. Muck early in March, accepting the resignation, an application was entered, it is understood, for passports for the conductor, that he might leave the United States.

### SECOND LIBERTY LOAN BONDS ARE DELIVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Delivery of the bonds of the second Liberty Loan has been completed, according to an announcement of Gov. Charles A. Mears of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Of the allotment of \$408,000,000 of this issue to New England, \$375,000,000 of coupon bonds have been delivered to subscribing banks and trust companies, in accordance with their orders and \$33,000,000 of registered bonds have been ordered inscribed at the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. Of the latter amount \$5,000,000 have been delivered to subscribers and the remainder is in process of registration.

## WOMEN ORGANIZE FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Conferences of Workers Are Held at Massachusetts State House and in Providence, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Scarcely a village or hamlet in New England but what there is a women's Liberty Loan committee organized to cooperate with the men's committee, and judging by the enthusiasm aroused at the conference of women workers on Thursday at the Massachusetts State House and a similar conference at Providence, R. I., on the same day, the prediction of Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Federal Reserve Chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee for New England, that "the third Liberty Loan and all succeeding loans are to be oversubscribed just as surely as we are going to win out in this world war," will be confirmed by the results. Similar conferences are arranged for the other New England States, that for New Hampshire being scheduled for April 3.

Plans for the big drive in New England to raise the \$250,000,000 fixed as this district's share in the loan, vary according to the judgment of the local chairman, who is allowed wide latitude in arranging her work. In some towns the work will be done by clubs; in others the Boy Scouts or the Campfire Girls, directed by the women's committee. In some towns the women plan a house-to-house canvass; in others, they will establish booths in the stores and solicit subscriptions there, as well as work through the various women's organizations in the community.

Women speakers are to feature the New England women's drive. A speakers' bureau has been established and prominent women are to travel over the State addressing gatherings, chiefly for women.

As a part of the publicity scheme, the Women's Liberty Loan Committee for New England is arranging dates in various cities and towns of Massachusetts for presenting Thomas Word Stevens' masque of justice, "The Dawning of the Sword." The committee will also use a short dialogue for two boys, "Why Liberty Bonds?" written by Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, member of the Men's Publicity Committee for New England, to be presented in school exercises.

### NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

MARION, Mass.—The junior naval training course which was organized at Camp Cleveland in 1917, is to be continued in 1918. The course will extend from July 2 to Aug. 10, and boys will be accepted who are between the ages of 14 and 18. Last year Camp Cleveland was organized after the War Department had given up plans for the junior military camp at Plum Island. More than sixty New England schools were represented in the enrollment of cadets who took the course. Camp Cleveland is located on the grounds of Tabor Academy. The boys

are treated as if under field service conditions, living in squad tents. One of the academy buildings serves as a dining hall. The course includes infantry drill as well as nautical training. Two cutters loaned by the United States Navy and a small fleet of sailboats are kept very busy in giving the boys instruction in elementary seamanship. The boys are taught the cutter drills, navigation of small boats, semaphore signaling, steering by compass, knot tying, and wireless telegraphy.

### SHIPWORKERS URGED NOT TO DROP WORK

BOSTON, Mass.—Shipworkers who stop work a day or two a week because they can afford to with the present scale of high wages, are deserting their brothers in the trenches, said Maj. M. S. Boehm, of the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Canadian Overseas Battalion, at the annual dinner of sons of members in the Boston City Club, Friday night. Major Boehm explained that workers in the shipyards are as important a factor in winning the war as the men in the trenches because without ships to take supplies across the soldiers are helpless. American business men trying to make money out of the peculiar war conditions are unpatriotic unless they are planning to turn a large portion of their money to the Government by buying Liberty bonds. Mayor Peters and Joe Mitchell Chapple delivered addresses and a musical program was offered.

### COAL STATIONS CLOSE TODAY

BOSTON, Mass.—Today is the last day coal may be obtained at the emergency fuel stations established by the Boston Fuel Committee the latter part of December to supply small quantities to householders, for the committee announced on Friday night that the demand for coal in 100-pound lots has dropped to such an extent that those desiring that amount may obtain it at the regular coal yards and grocery stores. With the aid of about 300 volunteer workers, Department B distributed nearly 10,000 tons of coal at the 15 stations.

### AUTO DRIVER PAYS \$50 FINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
QUINCY, Mass.—Frank W. Preston of Brighton, paid a fine of \$50 in the district court here today, after Judge Avery had found him guilty of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. This case came up March 15, when it was brought out that on the preceding night Preston had been driving a car which collided with a telegraph pole, injuring the four other occupants of the automobile.

### LECTURES ON SOCIAL WORK

BOSTON, Mass.—As a part of the war work of the Boston War Camp Community Service, a series of 12 lectures on social work with girls is to be given by the service at 18 Somerset Street, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, beginning April 9. The committee on recreation for women and girls is directly in charge of the course.

## OPEN SUPPORT OF MR. WILSON URGED

Boston Members of National Party Advocate Stand for Administration in "Domestic Crisis"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Proclaiming that it is the desire of practically all members of the National Party in this city that the organization should openly offer its support to President Wilson during this "domestic crisis" Demarest Lloyd, chairman of the National Party in Massachusetts, sent a telegram explaining to D. C. Coates, chairman of the National Party in Chicago, the reasons why the local members advocate this step. The telegram follows:

"The news from Washington indicates that while democracy is fighting for its life on European battle fields its exponents must exert unprecedented efforts to protect it in this country. Our administration, which has done more for democracy than any other group of men living, is being bitterly assailed by substantially the same assortment of politicians, capitalists, imperialists and reactionaries who have been its opponents from the first. It is unjust and it is misleading that this administration should be browbeaten for every delay in production or delivery of war matériel, when these failures are due primarily to the fundamental weakness of our industrial system, and also in many cases to the inefficiency on the part of individual producers or their organizations. But unless something is done, the whole situation will be exploited merely for political use by the 'outs' who want to get 'in'."

With all the talk of inefficiency, the speeches of some critics reveal that their underlying grievances are the pinch to profiteering by price regulation, and the refusal of the administration to commit the nation to a policy of permanent militarism. Conservative Democrats are chiding in with conservative Republicans. The President, therefore, cannot depend wholly upon his own party for support. Nearly all of us here feel that the National Party should take a firm stand, openly offer its support, and do everything possible to exert its effectiveness on the right side in this domestic crisis. It looks like the time for those who believe in both patriotism and real democracy to assert themselves.

### WOMAN AUTOIST FINED \$75

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Mrs. Christobelle Adams of Boston pleaded guilty to a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, when arraigned in the District Court here Friday and paid a fine of \$75. Fred E. Whitcomb, also of Boston, paid a fine of \$10 for drunkenness. Both were arrested after the carmen on a trolley between Boston and Providence had notified the police that an automobile with Mrs. Adams at the wheel, was having a hard time avoiding the trolley and that it was likely to try to ride on the tracks at any moment.

SAVE WHEAT FLOUR—Our Allies and Our Soldiers Need It—SAVE WHEAT FLOUR

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Tremont Street—Winter Street—Temple Place, Boston  
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HER NEW SUMMER BLOUSE MAY BE:



Sketch Above—The "Smith College" Blouse, of fine white organdie, black satin bow on collar, small black buttons.

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Sketch Above—Crepé de Chine Blouse, new square neck model, deep pointed collar, in white only.

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Sketch Above—Crepé de Chine Blouse, tuxedo front, new "Buster Brown" collar, to be worn high or low.

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Sketch Above—Georgette Crepe Blouse, front beautifully beaded, pastel shades, deep collar, fancy frill cuff, in flesh or white.

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Georgette Crepe Blouse—An attractive model, front embroidered with solid embroidery in bolero effect, centre front trimmed with cluster pearl buttons, deep square collar, in white or flesh, 5.95

—These are just a few of the blouses to be found in our Blouse Store—there are ever so many more—and all smart as can be!

(Winter Street—Second Floor)

**SWEATERS ARE HERE IN PICTURESQUE VARIETY**

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS

SLIP-ON SWEATERS

ZEPHYR SWEATERS



—An exceptionally smart model with a decidedly silky effect. Colors include rose, Copen, green, with broad collar, cuffs and sash.

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—With collar, sash and sleeves. Light in weight, warm and practical; many colors. Some with brush collars, some laced in front.

6.95



—In solid colors, with broad collar and sash. Best shades in this lot. Colors are turquoise, lavender, rose, Copen, lobster and black.

7.95

Shetland Slip-on Sweaters at 2.95, 3.95, 5.00, 5.95  
Also two-tone Novelty Zephyr Sweaters at 10.00  
(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

**An Invitation**  
To the Young Women of Radcliffe, Smith, Wellesley, Dana Hall and Other New England Colleges

So many of these young ladies are among our regular customers and have visited our exhibitions at the colleges, that now, while they are enjoying their spring vacations, we wish to invite them to visit our building and see the new assortments of spring apparel.

Especially the Smart Type of Outer Apparel and Furnishings suited to College Life in which this house specializes.

FRESHMEN are invited to make themselves known and arrange to open charge accounts.

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## INTELLIGENT BUYING OF FOOD ADVOCATED

Officials of United States Bureau of Markets Say Housekeeper Can Help Forestall and Aid Equal Distribution

BOSTON, Mass.—Every housekeeper of the United States through intelligent buying of foodstuffs can help forestall shortages, aid in the equitable distribution of supplies and generally be of value in carrying out the program of the National Food Administration, according to officials of the United States Bureau of Markets in this city. Daily bulletins of fruit and vegetable prices are issued by the bureau and by consulting these and comparing what the dealers charge with what the Food Administration classes as "fair prices," in its weekly list of commodities, officials explain that the housewife can determine reasonable prices and when dealers ask too much may buy elsewhere.

Prior to the war, it is pointed out, the question of buying was largely one of purely personal concern. But with all efforts being strained to produce more food, and to use it economically, intelligent buying of abundant crops at reasonable prices is not only a step of private efficiency but one of public gain. Those in touch with the situation explain that such a condition as now prevails in the potato market, with thousands of bushels reported rotting on the ground and consumption said to be checked by comparatively high prices, would be remedied if every householder bought only where reasonable quotations are given and refused to patronize dealers who ask more.

Before food and food prices became a matter of government action the only standard of prices were those "generally charged," but with an increased number of commodities being listed by the Food Administration in its fair price list and with the bulletins issued by the bureau telling actual sale prices, a more exact standard is being reached, officials explain.

Those who have watched the progress of the Government's handling of the food situation from the time when the Bureau of Markets was established a few years ago, until today, when accurate statistics on meats, vegetables, fruits and dairy products are available to all through the reporting service of the bureau and the National Food Administration, see one of the results summed up by an official of the bureau. He says, "We are giving expert information on crops, their quality and quantity. We are telling how much the farmer receives for his products, and what the retailer has to pay. Through this publicity the intelligent housekeeper is able to accurately estimate what products should be plentiful and cheap, and demand them from the dealers."

H. E. Larsen, assistant in city marketing for the bureau in Boston, has been closely in touch with the fruit and vegetable market ever since his arrival here last summer to establish the daily bulletin. He explains that many of the farmers have been benefited by the service in knowing what crops to offer and a fair price to ask. Consumers can aid the farmers and themselves by buying seasonal crops in abundance, he adds. Somewhat the same advice is contained in a bulletin of the Canadian Food Administration, circulated throughout the United States by the sister organization. Among the slogans set forth, these are conspicuous: "Subdue the submarine by substituting: Knowledge of prices for gossip about profits—Economy for waste—Marketing for telephoning."

Mr. Larsen makes it plain that those who want credit and delivery service must expect to pay more than those who pay "cash and carry," but advises those who do their own marketing to be sure that they are buying in season and at reasonable prices. Nor does he defend the dealers such as those who, with comparatively high prices, are postponing a drive under the auspices of the bureau to increase household consumption of potatoes to such an extent that by June the entire crop of 1917 will have been consumed at low prices and used as a substitute for the wheat, needed abroad.

### Women Doing Their Best

Chairman of Food Conservation Committee Tells of Work

BOSTON, Mass.—Housewives generally throughout the city are doing their best to comply with the food regulations imposed by war conditions, although these may necessitate extra time and labor and considerable inconvenience, said Mrs. Richard H. Gorham, chairman of the publicity committee of the Boston Women's Committee on Food Conservation, today. Any difficulty in carrying out the provisions usually lies with the men, she added. Many of the men are loath to give up their meats, their beef and pork and white breads, she said, and other things requiring the use of fats. This makes it difficult for their wives, who try to set an attractive table as possible and yet which shall do its part in assisting the boys on the firing line and the men, women and children in the war devastated countries of the Allies.

Radical changes required in the preparation and use of foods as well as menus are not appreciated by those unfamiliar with cookery, Mrs. Gorham said, and this probably accounts for the criticism often heard. The substitute fats, flours and sweets, necessitate an entire reconstruction of formulas used in pre-war days and many of which were used because considered economical. Housewives have been obliged to readjust their entire program of food serving. This has required the wisdom of an expert,

but busy housewives have undertaken it cheerfully as their "bit."

Through the laboratory connected with the Liberty Bread shops the committee which Mrs. Gorham represents is experimenting with breads made from the substitute flours. The result has been not only delicious breads in variety but elimination of waste and labor both in home kitchens and commercial bakeries, especially the small ones that do not have laboratories of their own. These and even some of the larger ones, send their bakers to the Liberty laboratory where they are instructed free in the new processes.

As the food regulations change to meet changing conditions new experiments must be made and new recipes constructed. The 24 bread recipes originally used at the Liberty shops have had to be discarded to meet with the requirements of the new food laws. These account for many of the recipes for other foods that are constantly being given out.

There has been such general compliance with the food laws Mrs. Gorham is in hopes it will not be necessary for the Government to compel a rationing system.

## JUSTICE FOR NEGRO IS URGED BY WOMEN

BOSTON, Mass.—Resolutions in behalf of justice for the Negro and in opposition to atrocities practiced against him were voted for by the Women in Council at its thirty-third annual meeting in Masonic Temple, Roxbury, Tuesday afternoon. The council has "adopted" the torpedo-boat destroyer Patterson, the men of which it has fitted out with knitted garments. Knitted garments have been sent also to Camp Devens, at Ayer, and to the boys doing patrol service at Provincetown.

The council has taken charge of a war-relief branch every Monday since it was started on May 7, 1917, and has given generously toward the relief of war sufferers in Europe and America. It is now active in the interests of the third Liberty Loan and the war-savings stamps.

Mrs. Wilfred A. French was re-elected president. Other officers are: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Alfred J. Scott and Mrs. William W. Harvey; recording secretary, Mrs. James H. Brehaut; corresponding secretary, Mrs. August L. Wells Jr.; treasurer, Mrs. Herbert V. Mitchell; auditor, Mrs. Frank E. Hanson. Directors, Mrs. James B. Backup, Mrs. Harry W. Davis, Mrs. William P. Howe, Mrs. Charles H. McIntyre, Miss Harriet E. Bowdler, Mrs. John W. Hardy, Mrs. Albert P. Langtry, Mrs. John F. Murphy and Miss Caroline R. Murray.

The third class will open the season on Thursday, with a walk in Arnold Arboretum.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT FAVORS TRAINING BILL

BOSTON, Mass.—Before completing his visit to New England Colonel Roosevelt commended the action of the United States Senate on Friday in passing the bill for universal training, and expressed the hope that the House of Representatives would endorse the measure. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt left for New York on one of the forenoon trains after an enjoyable day in Boston, during which they called upon Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt and saw their latest grandchild.

Much of the day, however, was passed at the house of Dr. William S. Bigelow on Beacon Street, where Colonel Roosevelt received many friends. He will return to Boston on April 11 as the chief speaker at the opening of the Patriotic Forum.

## LABOR AGREEMENT TERMS REACHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An agreement governing the relations of capital and labor for the duration of the war, which will be made the basis of a national labor policy, was reached here on Friday by the Labor Planning Board. The terms of the agreement will not be made public until approved by the Secretary of Labor, but it was learned tonight that the main purpose of the conferences, the adoption of a plan to prevent strikes, had been achieved. Labor representatives, it is said, pledged the members of unions engaged in war work not to strike until after government investigation of differences between the workers and their employers. This was taken to mean that all disputes would be put in the hands of a mediation board for settlement.

## CAMP FIRE GIRLS

BOSTON, Mass.—As part of their war-work program 150 Camp Fire Girls from Arlington and Somerville will march in the Liberty Loan parade on April 6. Mrs. Marie G. Hayes, who has been identified with national Camp Fire Headquarters, will lead the girls. All Camp Fire Girls will help in pushing and selling the bonds as they have in the two previous campaigns. The Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston will hold a patriotic exhibition in Mechanics Hall on April 20. This being the final day of the Liberty Loan Drive a special feature in regard to this is being planned.

## H. G. WELLS QUALIFIES

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry G. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, was qualified for office as district attorney for Essex County by Governor McCall on Friday afternoon. He intends to retain his place as president of the Senate for the present, and possibly for the duration of the present Legislature, which is rapidly clearing up its docket.

## SENATE PASSES BILL TO ENLARGE DRAFT

Call of New 21 Men Would Add a Million to the Service—Universal Army Amendment Defeated After Long Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a four-hour debate in which Senators John Sharpe Williams and William E. Borah took a leading part, the New amendment, practically providing for universal military service, was rejected by a vote of 36 to 26. The amendment proposed by Senator New was tacked on to a War Department bill which applied the terms of the draft law to all who have become 21 since June 5, 1917. The bill itself was adopted without a division, the debate being confined entirely to the amendment, which was regarded by a majority of the Senate as of too important a character to be disposed of at short notice. In fact, many senators who are not against compulsory military training voted against the amendment on the ground that the drain of the industrial works of life is already so great that calling something like 2,000,000 more men into training would cripple farm labor and industries to a degree out of all proportion to the benefits accruing from the training received.

The passing of the War Department bill calling into service men who have become 21 since June last will mean the addition of 1,000,000 more men to the service.

Previous to the debate on the New amendment, and following the Creel Bureau incident, Senator Reed attacked the Fuel Administration for using the public's money to send out a speech delivered by Senator Jones of New Mexico on prohibition. Senator Kirby of Arkansas demanded that the Senate should not waste its time in the consideration of matters like the official bulletin when more important subjects should be disposed of, and he wanted the universal training resolution disposed of immediately. Senator Jones of Washington moved that the New amendment, which provides for universal training for youths of 19 to 21, be laid on the table, the motion was lost by a vote of 35 to 32.

Sensor Knox, however, took occasion to reply to Senator Kirby on the point that consideration of false reports in the official bulletin was unimportant.

Sensor Kirby demanded that some member of the Military Committee prove that the statements were false. Senator Poinsett, although not a member of the committee, declared that the principal falsehood in the declaration that hundreds of aircraft had been shipped to France when the fact is that only one has gone. The further claim of Senator Kirby that vast numbers of engines have been sent over through the statement from Senator Hitchcock that 10 have been shipped.

This ended the bulletin incident, and Senator John Sharpe Williams began a speech on the New amendment. He based his opposition to the amendment on the ground that he did not uphold the idea of universal military training, because the United States is fighting to end war, fighting for peace, and for a condition of the world wherein thought of militarism was to be lost. Senator Borah of Idaho opposed the amendment. He said: "If universal military training is worthy of the consideration of the Congress of the United States at this time, certainly the Congress should go far enough to prescribe the manner in which this training should be had, and make it obligatory."

"I would not hope, myself, to deal with so important a matter by leaving entirely to the discretion of one who has been frank enough to state that he is opposed to its execution at this time. So, Mr. President, whether you view it as an advocate of universal military training or opposed to it, to my mind the amendment wholly fails to meet the situation as it should be met."

"We have got to take care of our industrial and agricultural interests as we go along, and we have already drained these two walks of life far beyond the point of safety. I see no reason why we should take the young men of 19 and 20, in this exigency, under these circumstances, away from the industries of life where they are absolutely needed in order to sustain the war quite as much as they are in the cantonments."

## RAILWAY CHIEF COMMENDS CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"Government operation of the railroads has been a blessing," said B. F. Yount, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, during a recent visit to this city.

"Transportation was in its worst muddle, with a greater freight congestion than at any period in the history of the country when the Government assumed the obligation of operating the roads. It was the most severe winter in a dozen years. The roads could not be made in a day to do the work the government required, but transportation problems are gradually relaxing and the service is improving."

## PUBLIC SPEAKING CONFERENCE ELECTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Judge Arthur P. Stone was the chief speaker at today's session of the New England Public Speaking Conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, talk-

ing in favor of the traditional methods of teaching argument. Dr. Frederick Martin, director of speech improvement in New York City schools, spoke on speech improvement, pointing out the necessity for it as shown by the numbers of young men barred from officers' positions in the United States Army and Navy by reason of poor enunciation.

The question of changing the name of the organization with a view to attracting a larger membership and increasing the usefulness of the association was referred to a committee, for consideration with instruction to report upon it next year. All officers were re-elected. These include: President, W. H. Davis, Bowdoin College; vice-presidents, W. A. Nelson, Smith College, G. H. Browne, Browne and Nichols School; secretary, Miss C. B. Williams, Smith College; treasurer, C. H. Colletter, Simmons College; members of executive committee, A. T. Robinson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and F. W. H. Stott, Andover Academy.

## DEMOCRATS SEIZE MARYLAND HOUSE

Speaker Pushed From Rostrum and Rump Session Held After Filibuster on Budget Bill

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—When Republican Speaker Wooden rapped adjournment of the Maryland House of Delegates early this morning, after a two-day filibuster on the budget bill by the Democrats, the Democrats started a riot, pushed him from the rostrum and began reorganization of the House by force. Several members were roughly handled as they tried to leave the chamber, and later the chief clerk's office was entered by forcing a window in order to give the leaders of the rump session possession of the mace, symbol of authority.

Delegate Fisher, a Republican who had stood with the Democrats in holding up the budget bill when the Republicans attempted to eliminate an appropriation for a job held by a Democrat, was elected Speaker, and a roll call was taken.

The man who holds the job over which the riot started entered the chamber and appealed to the Democrats to give up the fight, but they would not listen to him.

Finally, after about an hour of the rump session, during which Governor Harrington was a spectator in the gallery, the leaders admitted they had no quorum, and adjourned after passing resolutions condemning the Republican majority.

Governor Harrington, Democrat, had tried to force the House to recede from its attempt to eliminate the contested job, by threatening to veto a Republican ballot measure. He signed this just about midnight, on the understanding that the Republicans would give in on the budget and pass it. It was then that the Republicans, their measure signed, forced adjournment, and the Democrats took charge of the House.

## LA FOLLETTE MEN TURN TO LENROOT

Wisconsin's So-Called Loyalty Campaign in Senatorial Contest Has Become a Trial of Strength Between Old Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The senatorial campaign in Wisconsin, which started out with loyalty as the single issue, has degenerated into a bitter partisan contest, differing not at all from the ordinary political campaign. The real danger of the election next Tuesday of Victor L. Berger, Socialist, on a platform pledging withdrawal of American forces from France, or at least his rolling up so large a vote that Wisconsin will be further discredited in the eyes of her sister states, seems to have been forgotten while Republicans and Democratic speakers attack each other.

Just now Republican speakers are centering their fire on Vice-President Marshall's speech at Madison, in which he said that the Republicans had made the issue in Wisconsin, and that the Republican candidate, no matter how pure and patriotic his purpose, was bidding for support of the pro-German sympathizers, seditionists and the pacifists.

In reply, Congressman Lenroot said that in the desperate attempt to make this a Democratic war instead of an American war, Vice-President Marshall has been sent into the State to insult the citizenship and attack the loyalty of the Republican Party.

The plain truth, it is held, is that the Lenroot forces are making an active bid for the support of the La Follette men. Before the primary Mr. Lenroot declared that if James Thompson, La Follette candidate, were nominated, the Lenroot followers should support Mr. Davies, Democratic candidate, but now Mr. Lenroot very easily accepts the support of the La Follette wing of his party. Mr. Thompson has said that he is for Lenroot.

The Capitol Times at Madison, founded to give Senator La Follette an important Republican newspaper in the State, it is said, has declared for Mr. Lenroot. Just how far the La Follette men will be able to deliver the purely pro-German part of their vote to Lenroot is a question. There are still indications that a good part of it will go to Berger.

## ESPIONAGE MEASURE AMENDMENT FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A House bill amending the Espionage Law to make it applicable to enemy alien women as well as men has been passed by the Senate without debate or a roll call. The House is expected to adopt minor amendments inserted by the Senate, thus obviating the necessity of sending the measure to conference. One of these amendments would exempt from the operation of the law American

women living in the United States whose husbands are enemy aliens.

Enactment of this legislation has been urged by officials of the Department of Justice, whose investigation of enemy activities in the United States has disclosed the fact that many women agents of Germany are at work here. Under the law women would be required to register with the authorities, and those regarded as dangerous would be interned.

## Attorney's Action Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—John E. Kinnane, United States District Attorney for Eastern Michigan, has been forced into a defensive position by criticism directed at his lack of action in the cases of aliens discharged from the national army and of alleged pro-German faculty men dismissed by the University of Michigan.

Officers of the intelligence section of the eight-fifth division at Camp Custer have issued statements denouncing Mr. Kinnane for not interning men declared to be "dangerous alien enemies" who had to be discharged from the army at the Battle Creek cantonment. When the War Department ruled that all aliens who so desired must be discharged, the intelligence officers sent complete records on all aliens in Camp Custer to the district attorney.

## UNITED STATES TAKES OVER GERMAN MILLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six large German-owned New Jersey woolen mills, with a total valuation of more than \$70,000,000, have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, who has named governing boards of directors to assume control of them. The earnings of the properties during the war will go into the Federal Treasury for the purchase of Liberty bonds.

The mills taken over as announced by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, are as follows:

The Passaic-Worsted Spinning Mills, the Botany Worsted Mills, the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, the Fortmann & Huffman Company and the Gera Mills, all of Passaic, N. J., and the Garfield Worsted Mills of Garfield, N. J.

## FOOD DESTRUCTION PLANNING CHARGED

In Arrest of Louis Steiner in California Important Leader of Enemy Operations Is Believed to Have Been Apprehended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CHICO, Cal.—In the arrest of Louis Steiner, who has been taken in custody here, it is believed that an important agent of the German spy system has been apprehended, according to Assistant District Attorney Harry Davis.

Steiner was born in Marburg, Austria. He came to California from Yokohama, Japan, where he was for a time manager of a hotel.

While mail clerk of a hotel in Los Angeles, he is said to have abstracted letters belonging to a guest, which were understood to have been important documents bearing upon war plans of the United States, and to have given them to a woman guest at the hotel, who is believed to have been a confederate from Los Angeles. He then went to Canada and attempted to enlist in the army as an Italian.

Radical literature was found in his possession at the time of his arrest, and it is believed that he intended to direct enemy operations in food destruction here, this being the center of a rich productive area. A presidential warrant has been requested, and it is expected that he will be interned.

## METHODIST CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall and Mayor Peters will formally welcome to Boston Wednesday the New England Conference of the Methodist Church in its one hundred and twenty-second annual session at the First Methodist Church, Temple Street, Beacon Hill. The preliminary session of the conference will open Tuesday night, the formal business sessions beginning Wednesday forenoon. Bishop Matthew S. Hughes of Portland, Oregon, will preside.



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in Heavy Wool Plaids for Outdoor Wear, Silks, Piques  
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Artistic Millinery

A Selection Which Enables Us to Give Our Customers  
the Most Desirable Models of the Season in Exclusive  
Styles at Moderate Prices.



## FOUR BOSTON MEN FOR SCHOOLS' HEAD

Candidacy of Joseph B. Egan, Master of the Harvard School in Charlestown, for the Superintendency Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Joseph B. Egan, master of the Harvard School in Charlestown, is a candidate for the superintendency of the Boston public schools, it is announced today. This makes four Boston men who are prominently mentioned for the position and one from outside, Michael E. Fitzgerald of Cambridge. The contest wages over the probable election of Frank V. Thompson or Jeremiah E. Burke, both assistant superintendents. Representative business men of Boston and leading educators are known to be in favor of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Burke's candidacy is being furthered by the Suffolk County branch of the Catholic Federation, of which he has been president for a number of years, and allied interests.

The other three men are named chiefly as compromise possibilities. Although Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter has stated that he is positively not a candidate for the superintendency, it is believed that he may be asked to serve. Mr. Egan is backed by men who believe that a man who is in practical touch with conditions in the grades, yet is abreast of the educational thought of the times, is well suited to serve the interests of the schools. Mr. Egan is editor of Educational Standards, the official publication of the Boston schools, and has contributed to educational journals. In his own school he has developed a system of grading that is attracting favorable attention.

Mr. Fitzgerald was for years connected with the Boston school system, going to Cambridge several years ago. It is said, expressly for the purpose of getting in line for the Boston superintendency. He is favored by certain groups of teachers and others who base their claim chiefly on his ability as an organizer.

A meeting of the School Committee has been called for four o'clock on Monday afternoon at school headquarters on Mason Street, and it is expected that the question of a new superintendent will be brought up at that time. All are anxious to have the question settled, but it is possible that no conclusive action will be reached on Monday. The chairman, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, is still the uncertain factor, having given no indication of whom he favors for the position.

In a letter to the Boston School Committee by the School Voters League, the league urges the committee to make the appointment "wholly independent of special influence whether of party, sect or locality." The next decade will be one of great educational transformations, the letter goes on to say, and accordingly it is the duty of the educational authorities to place the schools under the leadership of a man who has the intelligence to forecast the requirements of the future, and the courage and intelligence to provide for them.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE COUNCIL CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National American Woman's Suffrage Association, which has called a meeting of its executive council for April 18 and 19, in Indianapolis, cannot yet decide upon a definite program, owing to the uncertainty as to the time when the United States Senate will act upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment. If the Senate shall have adopted the amendment enfranchising the women of the nation, the council will enter its attention upon the ratification campaign. If, however, the amendment situation is not satisfactory, it is believed the congressional elections scheduled for this coming autumn will receive special consideration. The Sixty-fifth Congress is through with the amendment so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, but the Senate has not yet acted upon it. One-third of the membership of the Senate will be chosen at the November elections.

"This council meeting will be the most important one in the history of our movement," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, in the call sent out to the delegates, urging that every state be represented.

The Indiana Suffrage Association will hold its state convention at Indianapolis just before the meeting of the executive council.

## NEBRASKA DRY SCORE A POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LINCOLN, Neb.—Opponents of ratification of the national prohibition amendment in the State Senate on Thursday, undertook to prevent the matter from coming before that body during the session by introducing a resolution announcing as its policy for the session that no bill or joint resolution not included in the Governor's call be considered. The resolution went over under the rule until the next meeting of the Senate. Prohibition leaders got an adjournment of the Senate until Monday, and in the meantime will seek to bring pressure to bear to get the four votes needed. In the meanwhile the House remains in session and will pass the joint resolution.

Governor Neville sent a negative to the House's request for all communications relative to the amendment he

had received from the national Secretary of State. He declined to send the original, but said he would send a copy or allow a committee or individual members to inspect the original. He added that he had not included ratification for reasons that were sufficient to himself, and that he had no intention of recommending it at this session.

The House passed its first bill repealing a law that requires the teaching of German in certain grade schools. In the Senate a constitutional amendment which will permit foreign-born persons to vote after three years residence in the State was introduced.

## ORTHODOX FRIENDS PLEDGE SYMPATHY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In a peace message approved and just made public by the Philadelphia yearly meeting of the Orthodox Society of Friends, assurance of respect and sympathy "in all that they endure" was given to "those countrymen who are following the leadings of conscience into ways where we cannot be their comrades." After reaffirming the declarations of the Quaker forefathers of 1660 that all wars are un-Christian, the message says:

"To our beloved country we affirm the deep loyalty of grateful hearts. We long to help her realize her noblest capacities as a great republic dedicated to liberty and democracy. But we believe that we best serve our country and all humanity when we maintain that religion and conscience are superior even to the state.

"To President Wilson we declare our appreciation of his steadfast and courageous effort to keep the aims of the United States in this great conflict liberal, disinterested and righteous.

"To our fellow-countrymen, who are following the leadings of conscience into ways where we cannot be their comrades, we give assurance of respect and sympathy in all that they endure."

## DRY COMMISSIONER FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire as Commissioner to Enforce Prohibition when the State goes bone-dry on May 1, is the militant preacher. He is pastor of the Baptist church at Amherst, N. H., one of the oldest and most historic towns in northern New England. Mr. Lewis was born in Boston and pursued several occupations before he decided to enter the ministry. He attended the Newton, Mass., Theological Seminary and after several changes in Massachusetts, accepted a call to Amherst. In 1915 he was elected to the Legislature as a Republican and introduced the Lewis prohibition bill which provided for repeal of the license law that had been in operation since 1903. The bill was defeated. In 1917 Mr. Lewis was re-elected and he reintroduced the bill. It passed to take effect May 1, 1918. The bill provided that the duty of enforcing prohibition should be vested in a commissioner and without any solicitation on his part, Mr. Lewis has been appointed commissioner. The appointment is pleasing to the prohibitionists and the general prediction is that New Hampshire will be dry in 1918 under the supervision of Commissioner Lewis.

## SENATOR OVERMAN TO PRESS HIS BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Overman gave notice in the Senate on Friday that he would ask immediate consideration of the Administration bill providing for the coordination and consolidation of the executive departments, together with the creation of such additional agencies as the President may deem advisable for the more efficient prosecution of the war.

The discussion of the bill on the floor of the Senate is expected to revive the controversy which marked the committee stage of the bill, where, after weeks of debate, it was reported by a vote of 11 to 7. The debate on the bill in the Senate will, no doubt, center around the advisability of conferring more powers in the executive branch of the Government.

## TEN-PASSENGER SEAPLANE LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—The launching of the 10-passenger seaplane by the Loughhead Aircraft Company was especially notable through the revival of the ancient custom of releasing white pigeons as symbols of peace. Several of these doves were carried, alighted on the plane, and were carried some distance to sea. In the ceremony water was substituted for wine, in honor of the dry navy. Mary Miles Minter officiated. The plane has several new features. Its weight is about two tons, and it lifts a ton additional. It has a speed of 90 to 100 miles. The 15-mile trip was made with seven passengers, breaking the coast record. The plane is soon to go on a flight to the naval aviation testing grounds at San Diego, 200 miles distant, expecting to carry a full complement.

## VETERANS REGRET BORDEN DECISION

Returned Soldiers Association Gives Out Resolutions on the Alien Question in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—That the delegates of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, who have been in conference with Sir Robert Borden and several of his colleagues this week, regret the inability of the Government to meet their views in regard to the enemy alien, is indicated in a statement given out here last night. The statement which covers the proposals made in regard to this matter and a resolution expressing regret that the Government was unable to accept them is as follows:

"The representatives of the Great War Veterans Association, called to Ottawa at the request of the Government, presented the following resolution to the Premier: 'May it please you to hear and give consideration to the humble petition of this gathering of representatives of the Great War Veterans Association of Canada, which follows:

"Whereas there are in Canada a great number of people of alien origin, 'Therefore, be it resolved, That it is our opinion that the alien enemy origin in our midst should be employed in work of national importance, or in industries essential to the winning of the war under proper surveillance, and their employer, for the time being, made responsible for them, and that their earnings over and above amount equal to the pay and allowances of a Canadian soldier be taken by the Government for war purposes, or, failing their being employed, that such alien enemies be interned.

"Further, that measures be taken at once to make the Military Service Act applicable to all allied aliens in the same manner and to the same extent as to the citizens of Canada, either by negotiating the necessary treaties or conventions with the remaining allied countries upon similar lines, or the same as those provided for in the conventions recently adopted between the United States of America and Great Britain, or failing the obtaining of such treaties or conventions, that such allied aliens should be given the option of enlisting voluntarily in the Canadian forces, or being deported to their country of origin, as is being done under the Alien Slave Bill, just passed by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives at Washington.

"Further that no steps should be taken to call out the second or other class under the Military Service Act, or to return to France married men of the first contingent, Canadian Expeditionary Force, until the question of the disposition of the aliens has been settled in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of Canada, and that we urge the Government to take up and deal with these questions without further delay.

"We respectfully beg to submit the following in addition to the foregoing:

"1. That no enemy alien shall any longer hold public office, and that all questions having to do with the alien be taken out of the hands of the provincial authorities and taken under federal direction.

"2. That the Canadian Government establish an alien registration bureau the same as obtained in Great Britain, in which every neutral, allied, and enemy alien shall be registered, so as to be used to the best advantage in the national service, and, moreover, that all aliens be compelled to wear a badge or token, prominently displayed, designating that he is an alien in his class.

"3. That all enemy alien newspapers or periodicals should be suppressed, or, failing, it should then be insisted that all editorials be printed in English.

"4. That no person of alien birth, whether naturalized or not, shall be permitted to have in his possession any firearms of any description.

"5. Whereas, greater production of food is of vital importance, and whereas, especially in the western provinces, the farmers are laboring under a great disadvantage, owing to the unreliable conditions of alien labor; and whereas much hardship has resulted from frequent breaches of contract during harvest time. Therefore be it resolved that it is the opinion of this conference of Great War Veterans of Canada assembled, that a law be passed punishing with a heavy fine such breaking of contracts where it is shown that the employer has fulfilled his contract."

The Premier explained that the difficulties in the way of the Government taking such action were that they feared such action would lessen production in Western Canada by aliens, that representations made by organized labor to the Government were that they did not wish any such action, and further that the Government considered that this would be a serious breach of international law.

The delegation then presented the following resolution to the Premier: "We, delegates of the Great War Veterans Association of Canada, having been called to Ottawa for the purpose of discussing matters of great importance relating not only to our association, and the soldier women of Canada, but likewise what is in our opinion the welfare of our country, laid before you, Sir, and your Cabinet, the vital question of the enemy and allied alien.

"We regret that you cannot see your way to adopting any measures by which these people shall bear their

fair and proper proportion of the burden of this war, as suggested by us to you and your Cabinet, the reason being, as you stated to us, that organized labor is opposed to any such action.

"Therefore, before dispersing for our own respective districts throughout Canada, we respectfully point out to you that such decision of our Union Government, elected, as it was, with a majority of 70 members, by the soldiers' vote, the soldiers' women vote, and the patriotic people of this Dominion, will be received with the greatest disappointment, and with consequences to our communities and districts where such aliens are in undue numbers which we view with the utmost gravity.

"As an association of returned soldiers, we, to the best of our ability and experience, have laid before you the conditions of this alien question as we know it exists throughout this country, and in doing so consider our obligation as loyal citizens of Canada to have been faithfully carried out."

## TRUE NAME HOTEL BILL MISCONSTRUED

Secretary of Massachusetts Civic League Says Objections of Many Proprietors Are Based on Wrong Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Objections of certain hotel proprietors to the so-called true name bill for hotels and lodging houses, which is now before the Massachusetts Legislature, is based upon an entirely erroneous construction of the proposed law, according to Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League. The hotel representatives, says Mr. Hartman, seem to take the attitude of being willing for the Legislature to enact the law, advocated by the Washington Government, "provided we consent to take the teeth out of it."

The bill would require guests at hotels or lodging houses to register their true names and addresses. Mr. Hartman declares the hotel men greatly magnify the results of this law when they go so far as to state that it would prevent Secret Service men, or representatives of the United States or other governments from stopping incognito at a hotel.

Such would not be the case in fact, Mr. Hartman stated, in that these persons would be under national law or direction, and any hotel proprietor would have a perfect right, under the proposed Massachusetts law, to make full allowance for such officials upon presentation of proper identification. This, the chief objection of the hotel men, does not, then, appear valid, especially since the strongest support of the proposed law comes from no less a source than the War and Navy departments, which are working for the protection of the soldiers and sailors.

Dr. Hartman refers significantly to the action of the Legislature in recently appropriating \$30,000, to be expended by the State Department of Health, to investigate the very situation which the True Name Bill seeks to check in its incipency. The appropriation Bill met no objection, while there appears to be considerable objection to the True Name Bill, both without and within the Public Health Committee of the Legislature.

The hotel men offer no objection to the sections providing for licensing, investigating the fitness of applicants for licenses and inspecting premises at any time. Where the bill seeks to place responsibility for immoral conditions directly upon the proprietor, and to require all persons occupying private rooms to register their true names and addresses, subject to heavy fines or imprisonment, objection is raised.

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## RETURNED SOLDIERS' DIVIDED COUNSELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
VICTORIA, B. C.—Experience in British Columbia is showing that the power of returned soldiers to make their voices heard in relation to problems affecting themselves is being dissipated owing to divided counsels. The first organization brought into existence by the returned men was known as the Great War Veterans Association, membership in which is open to all who have donned khaki during this war. Soon afterward an Army and Navy Veterans Association was formed which was open to all who at any time had been attached in any way to the naval or military services. Finally there sprang up a Comrades of the Great War Organization exclusively confined to those who had been under shell fire in the present war. All these three organizations, while endeavoring to secure from both Dominion and provincial governments, recognition of their claims to employment and consideration in the matter of pensions and other questions affecting their welfare, are antagonistic to each other inasmuch as they refuse to come together to affect their purposes jointly.

In addition, there is a Next of Kin Association which comprises the relatives and dependents of those who have seen services or are in khaki. There is also a women's auxiliary to

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARIES SEPT 3

As Progressives Have Ceased to Exist Legally Only Republicans and Democrats to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—Sept. 3 has been set as the date of the New Hampshire primary election, and candidates will enter their names beginning July 5. In addition to the state officers, nominations will be made for senator and representatives in Congress. The Progressive Party has ceased to exist legally, and only the Democrats and Republicans will be allowed to participate in the primary.

John H. Bartlett, a member of the Legislature from Portsmouth will be a candidate for governor in the Republican primary and there are four of that party who will probably file for United States senator. They are Gov. Henry W. Keyes of Haverhill, former Gov. R. H. Spaulding of Rochester, R. W. Pillsbury of Londonderry, a delegate-elect to the Constitutional Convention; and George H. Moses of Concord, former Minister to Greece. The present congressmen will be candidates for renomination by the Republican Party.

The Democrats have as yet no announced candidates for any office. It is presumed that Senator Henry F. Hollis will accept a renomination although the Senator's friends say he intends to retire from public life. There is mentioned for Governor John B. Jameson of Concord, chairman of the Public Safety Committee or State Council of Defense; and for members of Congress, Eugene E. Reed of Manchester, a former congressman; and Mayor Charles J. French of Concord, who has twice been a candidate for Congress.

Although New Hampshire cast her electoral vote for President Wilson, the Republicans confidently expect to elect their candidates in the fall. Senator Hollis is regarded as the most difficult Democratic candidate to defeat but at the last senatorial election the Republicans, with Jacob H. Gallinger as their candidate, were successful in electing him by a plurality of 5728 votes over the Democratic candidate, Raymond B. Stevens, now of the Shipping Board.

Provision will be made in the fall for allowing soldiers to vote. The soldier vote is likely to be a determining factor in case the patriotism of any candidate is questioned. The absent voting law does not however make provision for voting by sailors.

## DEFECTIVE SHAFTING SAID TO BE SUPPLIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In the indictment of Prosper J. Forrest, manager of the Edwin Forrest Forge Company of San Francisco, and C. D. Mues, United States steel inspector, it is believed that a conspiracy to supply government ships with defective machinery has been uncovered, according to Caspar Ornbaum, United States Attorney.

The charge upon which these men have been indicted is that of substituting inferior steel shafting for a vessel under construction for the Emergency Fleet Corporation at a Pacific port. It is said that several defective shaftings were supplied.

## Nature Tread

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Nature Tread is for folks who believe that Nature sets the best styles in footwear. Regular "bare-foot" comfort is what they bring you. There's not a pinch or a close corner anywhere in them. The soles are of flexible leather that bends easily with the foot when you walk. They have all the good shoemaking and durability that we can put in them.

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## MULE TEAM BORAX

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Send for booklet. It describes 100 household uses for 20 Mule Team Borax.

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Sarah Jane Dearborn  
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## PECULIAR FARM PROBLEM IN SOUTH

No Labor Shortage, but a Lack of Men Qualified to Supervise the Workers—Those in Army Expected to Get Furloughs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The agricultural South will make heavy demands upon the privileges given by the War Relocation Act, which provides that men needed on the farms and plantations may be given furloughs from the army. The South is confronted with a peculiar farm problem. Whereas in other sections large farms and plantations are worked by white laborers who have become well skilled in the farm industry, the South is dotted with farms of another kind: farms which are classed as two-plow, or 10-plow or 50-plow farms, according to the equipment of men, agricultural implements and mules. These workmen are hired Negro laborers, for the most part, who act at the direction of skilled farm men, usually at the direction of the oldest sons of the owner of the farms. If not the sons of such owners, then the supervisors of labor have been young men secured by the plantation owner, in many instances absent from the farm during most of the season.

Commissioner J. J. Brown of the Department of Agriculture of the Georgia state government has received a mass of letters from soldiers who assert that the farms on which they were raised are now idle for lack of such supervision, and from farm owners seeking information as to the probable supply of skilled farm supervisors to be released during seedling and cultivating time from the military camps.

Here, as elsewhere, farm men have been attracted by higher wages into war industries and others of the workers have been taken into the army and navy. But here, as is not the case in other sections, the key men—the men upon whom rested the power of the remaining workers to produce crops—have been of that temperament which has sent them in multitudes to the recruiting stations.

"There is no farm labor shortage in the South," declared David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in Atlanta March 19. This fact is borne out by the campaign for 8000 workers in the Boys Working Reserve being made in this State and by labor census taken by the state and federal labor bureaus here. There are men to work the farms even if calls must be made upon the cities to secure them, but, says Commissioner Brown of Georgia, these green laborers are ineffective without supervision.

It is declared in Georgia—and Georgia is a type of the entire South—that of 8488 men already sent into army camps, at least 50 per cent have been farm experienced. Of this approximate 4000 farmers, perhaps 2000 will be eligible, it is thought for furloughs to Georgia farms, where they will take charge of city men, school and college boys, and Negro workmen from both city and country to produce larger crops.

It has been estimated at Camp Gordon, the large army cantonment near Atlanta, that 5000 men out of 30,000 there, will ask for furloughs of 30 to 90 days so that they may work on the farms. These men include farmers from many southern states, as well as from Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. They have been trained in military schools for many months, some of them for nearly two years. The Government does not contemplate sending them across the Atlantic for months, in some instances, and therefore they are to be permitted to return to the farms.

## ALEXANDER SACHS ON JEWISH RENAISSANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Alexander Sachs, of the Federation of Zionist Societies, addressing the Canadian Club recently drew a bright picture of the future of the British Empire with a restored Jewish state in Palestine as a dependency. Though it might be a dark moment in France, the prospect was less gloomy when one looked at the front as a whole, as had been advised by Mr. Lloyd George. While the British were sustaining heavy blows in France, the British forces in Palestine had crossed the Jordan and were advancing, and it was in that area that the Germans had their highest hopes. Germany would be satisfied with a draw in the West if she could establish an empire in the East.

Mr. Sachs' subject was "Palestine and the Jewish Renaissance, in its Relation to the British Empire." He said the Germans planned an empire of "plantations and barracks" in the East, which should include all the Mohammedan peoples. They were actuated by a lust of conquest and supremacy. The British, on the other hand, worked and fought for liberty and the right of small nations to develop their own genius. The British had carried out the forecast of the prophet that a friend would aid the Jews to reestablish themselves, and in doing so they had shown sagacity, as well as humanity, for a restored Palestine would be a bulwark to the Empire and a defense to Egypt and India.

## EMBARGO ON AUTOMOBILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The automobile distributors of this Province are greatly disturbed over the report that the Federal Government is about to place an embargo on motor cars from the United States. It is pointed out that there is an investment of over \$9,000,000 in the automobile business in Manitoba. Thirty-seven hundred men, the majority of whom are heads of families, derive their support from it. The estimated duty on cars brought into Winnipeg during the past year is placed at over \$900,000. Outside Winnipeg there are over 700 garages and repair shops at various points through the Province. These employ about 2800 men, and represent capital investment to the amount of \$3,500,000. A. R. Leonard, representing the trade, is in Ottawa for the purpose of combating any restriction or embargo being placed on the cars from the United States. It has been pointed out by thoughtful people here who know that money could be more wisely spent than in buying pleasure cars, that in England since the early days of the war it is considered unpatriotic for anyone, however rich, to run an automobile for private pleasure.

## AN AMERICAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DURBAN, South Africa.—An American traveling in South Africa today finds much that resembles his own land and a great deal that is very unlike it. He is among people of his own race and tongue, though of a different nation and accent. He notes the great stretches of mountain and plain that bring to mind his own wide West, but he misses the prairie corn fields and the great expanses of waving grain. He finds, too, that traveling by rail is about as it was in the States during the sixties. He misses his Pullman and his "limited."

It seems odd to look out of his car

fighting fiercely with assagai and shield against the encroaching whites. They go about silently, barefooted, clad in short white garments bordered with red braid, always ready to respond with a grin and a military salute to a kindly word or smile. They make indifferent waiters, so the African hotel dining rooms are served by Malays and Indians. But the blacks only are allowed in the bedrooms of the guests. They are only a step removed from barbarism so they are honest.

In most South African cities the rickshaw is the favorite vehicle for interurban travel, as the street car lines are not common and the taxicab is practically unknown. Gasoline at \$1 a gallon cannot compete with the big black man at sixpence a mile. The man-pulled rickshaw is an oriental invention originating in Japan, but now in general use throughout the East. A light, two-wheeled craft with a folding top and cushioned seat; a stout, long-winded fellow with prodigious calves gets between the shafts and away you go.

The rickshaw men in China and Japan are short and brown. In South Africa they are tall and black. The rickshaw has changed a little here also and is wide enough to carry two passengers. But the propeller himself when arrayed in all his glory is a sight to behold. He paints his bare legs white from knee to toe. He bedecks his body with gauds and trinkets and bands of beads. In his hand he carries a cow bell which he raps on his shaft to signal his coming and to invite patronage, for he is prohibited from soliciting fares or speaking to pedestrians. But his crowning glory is his headdress, which may be made of any fantastic thing that will wave or shake or glare. Feather dusters, ostrich plumes, the skins of beasts and the quills of birds are common, and the brighter and gaudier they are the more prestige they give their wearer. Over all does he prize the skull cap with widespread horns, sharpened, stained and polished till they fairly dazzle. A six-foot Durban rickshaw boy, black as night, caparisoned with feathers and plumes and with horns that would fit a Texas steer, is a spectacle to make an Apache chief in war bonnet and paint feel like a mollycoddle.

With all his brave trappings and adornments he is not a lazy fellow nor is his job a soft one. Rain or shine, he must keep on the move, not being allowed to stop at will except to take on or off a passenger. He must keep his wheels turning be it ever so slowly.

The taxi chauffeur of other lands will bring you to your destination with greater speed and cost. He may in crowded streets occasionally treat you to a hairbreadth escape or a spice of adventure, but he is neither picturesque, ornate, docile, nor considerate. The Durban rickshaw boy, half savage as he seems, is all of them.

## RECLAMATION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

NELSON, B. C.—On behalf of the Kootenay and Creston boards of trade representations will be made to the British Columbia Government shortly with a view to getting the Kootenay flats in British Columbia and Idaho reclaimed. The project will involve heavy expenditure, but the results, it is claimed, will amply justify it. It has been in the air for many years, but the desire to provide suitable territory for a returned soldiers' land settlement has aroused more active interest in the movement lately. The feasibility of the scheme has been admitted by engineering experts who have reported upon it and the unanimous feeling is that if it were proceeded with a considerable acreage, among the most fertile in the whole province, would be reclaimed for cultivation. The construction of a controlling dam that would prevent the undue rise in the water due to the snow on the Kootenay mountains melting is the chief engineering feature of the project. With this constructed, dredging and excavation could be proceeded with until complete reclamation had been effected. It has been estimated that the cost of this controlling dam would run into \$500,000 or \$600,000. This would be equivalent to a charge of \$6 or \$7 per acre, considered small in view of the benefits that would accrue, both in Idaho and British Columbia.

They have a race problem in South Africa and they seem to be handling it wisely and well. The native black is only a few removes from savagery, yet he is law-abiding and responds to fair treatment. He has a fine sense of justice, and however heavily the hand of the law may fall upon the transgressor, he is not resentful when it is justice that wields the rod. Because the laws of the land are just and are equitably administered, the Kafir is less of a problem than might be expected. But he is an amusing fellow. Good humored yet reserved, and with a certain dignity that always accompanies one who minds his own business, the Zulu of South Africa makes his living by serving the whites while his heart is with his own people. He may come to town and put on the white cotton blouse and knee breeches he must wear, but after a few months' service he goes back to the bush and there with his wives, takes up the ways of semi-naked savagery for another period.

He is rather slow to learn, but when trained is highly esteemed in certain lines of domestic service. In the large hotels the bed making and general housework is done by Zulus, great strapping fellows, some of whom not so many years ago, may have been

## DISLOYAL METHODS OF I. W. W. EXPOSED

Affidavit of Government Investigator Charges Fraud Upon Employers, Enmity to Labor and to All Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Government's analysis of the Industrial Workers of the World, given in connection with the I. W. W. motion for return of papers here last week, takes on fresh interest and importance with the unexpectedly quick approach of the trial. The Government set forth its view of the organization in an affidavit by George N. Murdock, special agent of the Department of Justice, who has been in charge of examination and classification of the I. W. W. papers for some months.

The Government charged, in the first place, that the I. W. W. practiced fraud on employers. Its members accepted employment in good faith on the employer's part, when, so Mr. Murdock alleged, "in truth and in fact it was their intention that while receiving pay from their respective employers for such service and fidelity as they, and each of them, pretended they would give, they and each of them would nevertheless secretly, covertly and surreptitiously render inefficient service; put out inferior materials and products; injure, break up and destroy the machinery, appliances and property of the employers; all for the purpose of willfully, maliciously and wantonly inflicting upon the employers loss of business and property, injury, annoyance and harm, with the ultimate purpose of causing the employers to surrender to the members of the organization all of the property and property rights of the employers."

Whether or not the I. W. W. is a labor organization in the true sense, promises to provide one of the issues of the trial. On this question, the Government declared:

"On the contrary it is a revolutionary body and while its membership has been obtained in the main, from the discontented, class-conscious wage workers of this and other countries, the true purpose of the leadership of the organization, including the defendants, is and always has been to foment strife between employers and employees, regardless of all consideration of right and wrong; to engender hatred for and disloyalty toward all of the established institutions of this Government; to treat such advantages as accrue to members of the organization in their warfare against the employing class and against the loyal working men of the country as mere by-products of the revolutionary movement; that with these objects in view the leaders of the organization, including some of the defendants, have continuously flouted the methods adopted and employed by labor organizations, properly so-called, for the settlement of differences between employers and employees and for the amelioration of the conditions of labor, and have openly avowed their purpose to accept nothing less than complete and unconditional surrender to them of all employers and all persons other than the members of the organization; that the revolutionary aims, purposes and practices of the organization and the members thereof are inseparably connected with the commission of felonies set forth in the indictment, and constitute the motives for the commission of the same."

The discarding of political action by the I. W. W. is another point which looks likely to furnish debate. On this score Mr. Murdock's affidavit set forth his conclusions regarding the I. W. W. as follows:

"The officers and members of the organization have constantly advocated and encouraged non-participation by members in any of the forms

of political action sanctioned or enjoined by the Constitution or laws of the United States and by the Constitutions or laws of the several states, with the ultimate purpose of destroying and overthrowing all the political institutions of this country, and of substituting therefor a government by and for members of their organization only, and one in which no rights or privileges whatever of any character of non-members of the organization are to be vouchsafed or recognized; that for the accomplishment of their scheme to overthrow the Government in this country, the officers and members, including the defendants, have constantly and continuously encouraged each other, as well as the proselytes of their organization, to oppose any war waged in behalf of this country, and to that end have encouraged the belief on the part of the members that all of the departments of this Government were and are mere capitalist institutions whose total destruction was to be the principal ultimate purpose of their organization; that failure in war would hasten the final consummation desired by them."

## COMPLAINT AS TO ITALIAN CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Numerous complaints of the way in which the censorship is exercised have been heard for a long time and the matter has recently been the subject of a deputation from the Press Association and the syndicate of newspaper correspondents to the Prime Minister. Signor Torre set forth the difficulties arising from the way in which the censorship was carried on and alluded to the representations he had already made on the matter to the two preceding prime ministers and to Signor Orlando himself. He complained that the censorship had entirely overstepped its proper limits and had become the general rule, while the freedom of the press was the exception, although, he maintained, the censorship should be confined simply to military matters and to such news of a diplomatic character as might have an injurious effect on the action of the State and the resistance of the country. The limits to the freedom of the press in all other directions should be left to the conscience of the journalists, to public opinion, and to the laws of the State. Signor Torre begged the Prime Minister that the task of the censorship should be clearly defined on these lines, pointing out the practice in England and the steps taken by M. Clemenceau when he became Prime Minister.

Signor Orlando's answer, that he recognized the difficulties, and considered that a radical reform might be necessary, brought from Signor Torre the reply that he hoped such a reform would be forthcoming. He pointed out the drawbacks arising from the existence of different censorships attached to different ministries which rendered unity of action extremely difficult, if not impossible, whereas the establishment of a single censor's office with representatives of the different ministries should lead to coordinated action. Neither must the censorship accord different treatment to different newspapers nor vary in the transmission abroad of news published in Italy be forbidden.

## MISSOURI EDITOR FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A. H. Steinbeck, editor of The Republican Headlight of Union, Mo., was fined \$200 in the Federal Court on an indictment charging him with having published an editorial the effect of which would be to interfere with the selective draft and with enlistments in the army. The further charge was made that it tended to incite insubordination and disloyalty in the armed forces of America. He entered a plea of nolo contendere. The fine was paid.

## PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys: Indicating Calipers—Ames, Warren, Waltham, Mass.

Rod Fastener for Stair Carpets—Baker, William F., Boston, Mass.

Door Clutch—Beaudette, Henry G., Worcester, Mass.

Brush for Cleaning Guns and the Like—Bemis, Gilbert O., Worcester, Mass.

Electric Connector, Electrical Distribution System, Time Limit Device for Electric Switches—Burnham, George A., Saugus, Mass.

Shock Absorber—Cranston, Walter C., Worcester, Mass.

Thread Parting Mechanism for Looms—Cunniff, Edward A., New Bedford, Mass.

Device for Closing in Slotted Piston-Rings—DeBott, Richard P., Boston, Mass.

Tooth for Hay Rakes—Healey, Clinton A., Westfield, Mass.

Carburetor—Kidder, Wellington P., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Automatic Winding Mechanism—King, George E., Newton, Mass.

Building Construction—Lally, John, Boston, Mass.

Musical Leaf Turner—Lindenberg, Christopher C., Reading, Mass.

Cup, Clamp—Lorimer, Reeva H., Boston, Mass.

Making Brushes—Mather, Luther T., Springfield, Mass.

Filter—Merrick, Frank W., Boston, Mass.

Insulator Support—Morgan, Andrew J., Framingham, Mass.

Game Apparatus—Newcombe, Alfred W., Revere, Mass.

Loading Apparatus—Norris, Almon E., Cambridge, Mass.

Top Roll Saddle—Owen, Oscar L., Whitinsville, Mass.

Machine for Making Wood Shank-Stiffeners—Parker, John O., Whitman, Mass.

Label for Towel Racks and Similar Articles—Pease, Lewis E., Somerville, Mass.

Lock—Pingree, David H., Melrose, Mass.

Machine for Laying Cold Lead—Putnam, Fred A., Melrose, Mass.

Carpet Cleaner—Quist, Frank J., Worcester, Mass.

Picture Display Holder—Russell, Winfield S., Boston, Mass.

Lock—Severance, Thomas J., Ware, Mass.

Hand Operated Wrapping and Sealing Appliance—Sevigne, Henri A., Winthrop, Mass.

Cleaning Device—Smith, Arthur H., Worcester, Mass.

Winding Machine—Taylor, George N., Boston, Mass.

Shoe Polisher and Guard—Towle, Adelbert M., Augusta, Me.

Sand Conveyor—Volsky, Theodore, Pittsfield, Mass.

Gate for Subrailways and the Like—West, Carl A., Somerville, Mass.

Apparatus for Sizing Paper—Wheelwright, Henry M., Ware, Mass.

Spindle Driving Mechanism—Whipple, Amos E., Whitinsville, Mass.

Reinforced Leather and Making the Same—White Melbourn, Cliftondale, Mass.

Feeler Device for Looms—Whitehead, George E., Millbury, Mass.

Shoe Holding Mechanism, Machine for Operating Upon Soles—Winkley, Erasmus E., Lynn, Mass.

Clasp or Buckle for Straps or Ribbons of Wrist Watches—King, Rufus, Attleboro, Mass.

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## GREAT WAR VETERANS DEMAND AS TO ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Great War Veterans, 5000 strong, paraded the streets and afterward held a big mass meeting in Massey Hall to protest against the promiscuous employment of aliens at high wages while Canadians are fighting in the trenches at \$1.10 per day. A resolution sent to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, demands that "the aliens of enemy origin in our midst should be employed in works of national importance or in industries essential to the winning of the war, under proper surveillance, that their employers be made responsible for them, and that their earnings over and above an amount equal to the pay allowance of a Canadian soldier be taken by the Government for war purposes, or, failing this, that such enemy aliens be immediately interned."

They further demand that the Military Service Act be made applicable to all aliens, either by negotiating necessary treaties with the allied countries similar to those existing between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, or that the allied aliens be given the option of enlisting with the Canadian forces or being sent back to the countries from whence they came. Neutral aliens, they contend, should become equally liable to their share of the responsibility of maintaining the country which enables them to enjoy British liberty. They demand, too, that neither the second nor any other class be called out under the Military Service Act, nor any married men of the first contingent be returned to France until the question of the disposition of the aliens has been settled in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of Canada.

## DEMAND FOR FIXED RENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The growing resentment at the advance in rents of dwellings has culminated in a resolution passed by the Regina branch of the Dominion Postal Association calling on the provincial government to fix rents. The government at present lacks authority to take such action as is desired.

## PARK LAND FOR CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Board of Control has granted permission to the Khaki League and to the Montreal Cultivation Committee to use certain park land and lots owned by the city for cultivation this summer.

## EARLY SPRING SHOWING OF NEW HAT MODELS

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## MUSIC

## Symphony Concert

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon, the Boston Symphony Orchestra presented its nineteenth program, with Albert Sand, clarinetist, appearing in a solo number. The selections comprised Cherubini's "Abencerrages" overture, Mozart's concerto for clarinet and orchestra, Rameau's ballet suite, arranged by Kretschmar, and Schumann's first symphony in B flat major.

The pieces chosen for this program are among the easier ones of the repertory, being the kind generally used at Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts for filling in the spaces around heavy numbers. Very often it has happened in recent seasons that such pieces have been played in a spirit of more or less careless improvisation. Schumann symphonies have even been played in a spirit of something like contempt.

As far as the performance of Friday afternoon was concerned, the condescending manner was absent. The simply scored "Abencerrages" overture and the judiciously arranged ballet suite from the old French works, "Acante" and "Platée," were played seriously.

Too seriously, did a listener here and there in the audience think? They were, indeed, played with needlessly large sonority, their thin instrumentalism considered. But the protesting listener would only have to remind himself of what the training of the orchestra has been for the past 10 years, to understand that the superiority of tone in its performance of old-school music is inevitable. Under the artistic discipline that has characterized the institution of late, little fishes must talk like whales; Cherubini and Rameau must sound like Bruckner and Strauss.

The performance of Mr. Sand in the clarinet concerto was exquisite in technical finish and persuasive in expression. The interpretation of the Schumann symphony was brilliant in execution and truthful in its setting forth of Schumann's moods.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gives its Easter concert tomorrow evening at Symphony Hall, presenting Gounod's "Redemption." The soloists will be Mme. Hudson-Alexander and Miss Whitcomb, sopranos; Miss Komenarski, contralto; Mr. Murphy, tenor; Mr. Cartwright, baritone; and Mr. Martin, bass. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

In a communication addressed to The Christian Science Monitor, Courtney Guild, the president of the Handel and Haydn Society, calls attention to the citizenship of Emil Mollenhauer, the conductor of the society. Mr. Guild in the course of the letter says:

"Emil Mollenhauer is an American citizen. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. His father, born in Brooklyn, and his mother, born in England, became American citizens over half a century ago.

"I make this statement in reply to numerous questions that have been asked recently in regard to the nationality of the conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society and the Apollo Club of Boston, as I am president of both organizations."

Guido Ciccolini, tenor, appears at the Boston Opera House on the afternoon of Sunday, March 31. He will sing Italian songs and arias, including selections by Scarlatti, Giordani, Donizetti, Bizet, Massenet, Debussy and other composers. He will be assisted by Pierre Henrotte, violinist; and Giuseppe Fabbini, pianist.

William E. Zeuch gives his twenty-fifth organ recital at Dr. Hale's church, Exeter and Newbury streets, on Sunday, at 12:15 o'clock p. m. Admission is free. The program is as follows:

Prelude to "Parsifal," Wagner; "In Springtime," Kander; "Easter Morning," Mallory; "Alleluia," Dubois.

The Sedalia Singers, a quartet of Negro young women from the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Institute, appear in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, April 4, assisted by Roland Hayes, Negro tenor. Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins, the principal of the school, will make an address. The program includes Negro spirituals, part songs and solos.

Miss Bertha Barnes, contralto, appears with other artists at the Boston City Club on the evening of Thursday, April 4, presenting music by United States composers, including Cadman, Daniels, Townsend, Manney, Carpenter, Salter, MacDowell, Worrell, Platt, Spalding, Loud, Whelpley and Nevins. Performers associated with Miss Barnes in the program are Miss Hazel Clark, violinist, Harold Tripp, tenor, and Richard Platt and Wells Weston, pianists.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, giving its twentieth pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, April 5, and the evening of Saturday, April 6, will present Dvorak's "New World" symphony, Debussy's nocturne, "Nuages," and Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra appears at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, April 4, with Miss Alice Allen, pianist, assisted by the program comprising Mozart's symphony in E flat major, Chopin's second piano concerto in F minor, and Wallace's symphonic poem, "Villon."

Miss Avonelle Sanford, pianist, gives a recital in Steinert Hall on the evening of Monday, April 15. She will be assisted by Jacques Hoffmann, violinist, and Karl Barth, violoncellist.

Mme. Alice Sjosellus, soprano, appears in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 9, with Richard

Hageman as her accompanist. She will present a group of old Italian songs, arias by Mozart, songs by American composers, Swedish folk songs and modern Finnish songs.

Leopold Auer, the violinist, will appear at Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, April 9, assisted by Wanda Bogutzka-Stein, pianist. His program is as follows:

Sonata for violin in A major, Handel; arioso, major, and gavotte, E major; Bach; concerto, Nardini; sonata for violin in G major, Locatelli; serenade and vivace, Haydn-Auer; chaconne, Vivaldi.

Miss Mildred Ridley, violoncellist, is announced by the New England Conservatory of Music to give a recital in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, April 10, assisted by Mrs. Martha Baird, pianist.

Miss May Peterson, soprano, is to assist in the performance of "The Children's Crusade," which the Cecilia Society is to give in Symphony Hall on the evening of Thursday, April 18. The other soloists are Miss Inez Barbour, Mrs. Charlotte Williams Hills, Miss Inez Barbour, Lambert Murphy and Willard Flint.

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, appears in Jordan Hall, with Miss Helen M. Winslow as his accompanist, on the afternoon of Saturday, April 20. He will present the following program:

"Come raggio di sol," cadenza, "Where-fore You Walk," "Serenade," Mozart; air from "Iphigénie en Tauride," Gluck; "Marine," Lalo; "Chevaux de bois" and "Voici que le printemps," Debussy; "Drink to Me Only," Old English; "Bless You, My Dear," Edwards; "When Dull Care," arr. by H. L. Wilson; "Canto del Presidario," Alvarez; "Noche serena," Mexican folk song; "En calaca, Alvarez; "Invictus," Huhp; "Where Go the Boats," Pell; "The Pipes of Pan," Elgar.

The performances which the Metropolitan Opera Company gives at the Boston Opera House the week of April 22 are divided into two subscription series as follows:

Series A—Monday evening, "The Prophet" (Mmes. Muzio and Matzenauer, soprano and tenor); Tuesday evening, "L'Oracolo" (Mme. Easton and Messrs. Althouse, Scotti and Didur; Mr. Moran-conducting); Wednesday evening, "The Children's Crusade," Cecilia Society; Thursday evening, "The Children's Crusade," Cecilia Society; Friday evening, "The Children's Crusade," Cecilia Society; Saturday evening, "The Children's Crusade," Cecilia Society; Sunday evening, "The Children's Crusade," Cecilia Society.

Series B—Tuesday evening, "Tosca" (Mme. Farrar and Messrs. McCormack and Scotti); Wednesday evening, "Rigoletto" (Mmes. Barrientos and Matt-feldt and Messrs. Lazaro, de Luca and McCormack); Thursday evening, "Madam Butterfly" (Mmes. Farrar and Messrs. McCormack and Scotti); Friday evening, "Madam Butterfly" (Mmes. Farrar and Messrs. McCormack and Scotti); Saturday evening, "Madam Butterfly" (Mmes. Farrar and Messrs. McCormack and Scotti); Sunday evening, "Madam Butterfly" (Mmes. Farrar and Messrs. McCormack and Scotti).

The subscription sale is in charge of Fred E. Pond and is being conducted at the box office of the opera house. The prices of seats with war tax, are \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30, \$4.40 and \$5.50 for each performance. The price of boxes is \$55 for each performance.

A prospectus recently issued, reminds purchasers that mail orders, with checks or money orders made out to the Metropolitan Opera Company, are filled in order of receipt.

## MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In another week the music season in Minneapolis, as far as the Symphony Orchestra is concerned, will belong to the past. For the last symphony concert, next Wednesday night, a program of semi-popular character has been prepared, and the orchestra will make her first appearance in Minneapolis. Without question the largest audiences of the season will greet her in this city and in St. Paul.

The last of the young people's concerts was given by the orchestra last Friday afternoon, when another program devoted to American compositions was presented. The numbers performed were Chadwick's two symphonic sketches, "Jubilee" and "Noel," and the rollicking ballade based on Burns' "Tam o' Shanter." Hadley was represented by the "Angelus" movement from his third symphony, and two movements from the geographical symphony "North, East, South and West."

Mr. Oberholfer's illuminating commentaries on the "New England" school, to which these men belong, served to emphasize the fact that there are a number of composers, in the eastern part of the country at least, who are maintaining a high standard in their attitude toward musical creation. The music played may not represent the very best in the hierarchy of sweet sounds; but there is optimism and naturalness, excellent orchestration and a refreshing freedom from the distressing, cacophony frequently inflicted upon hearers under the pretext of modernism.

The penultimate Sunday concert produced little of particular distinction, with the exception of a charming little work by Mozart, played here for the first time. This composition, designated on the program as a concerto for oboe, is sometimes known, and perhaps better known, as a quartet.

## METROPOLITAN OPERA REPERTORY

BOSTON, Mass.—The Metropolitan Opera Company, appearing at the Boston Opera House the week of April 22, will present the following pieces:

Monday evening, April 22, "The Prophet."

Tuesday evening, April 23, "Tosca."

Wednesday afternoon, April 24, "Aida."

Wednesday evening, April 24, "Rigoletto."

Thursday evening, April 25, "L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci."

Friday evening, April 26, "Madam Butterfly."

Saturday afternoon, April 27, "Samson and Delilah."

Saturday evening, April 27, "Puritani."

tet for oboe, violin, viola and cello; but the predominance of the oboe over the other instruments justifies its adaptation as a concerto for oboe. The utility of the oboe in securing specific orchestral effects must be acknowledged; but it is rare indeed that one has an opportunity of hearing it in solo performance. Bruno Labate, solo oboist of the orchestra, gave a brilliant interpretation of the composition. This was particularly true of the rondo, which is plentifully besprinkled with virtuosic passages of Mozartian celerity and blitheness. The artist presented the rondo in just the right spirit and with fine musicianship.

## BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

BOSTON, Mass.—Concerts are announced to be given in Boston, as follows:

March 30, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Albert Sand, soloist.

March 31, Afternoon, Boston Opera House—Guido Ciccolini, tenor.

March 31, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Jaccha Heifetz, violinist.

March 31, Evening, Symphony Hall—Gounod's "Redemption," Handel and Haydn Society.

April 2, Afternoon and Evening, Symphony Hall—Second performance of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Townsend chorus and Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 3, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist.

April 4, Evening, Jordan Hall—Sedalia Singers.

April 5, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 6, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Leopold Auer, violinist; Wanda Bogutzka-Stein, pianist.

April 6, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 7, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano; and Frank La Forge, pianist.

April 9, Afternoon, Steinert Hall—Song recital by Mme. Alice Sjosellus, soprano.

April 12, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 13, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 14, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Pension fund concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 15, Evening, Steinert Hall—Miss Avonelle Sanford, pianist; assisted by Jacques Hoffmann, violinist, and Karl Barth, violoncellist.

April 18, Evening, Symphony Hall—"Children's Crusade," Cecilia Society.

April 19, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 20, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

April 20, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 21, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—John McCormack, tenor.

April 26, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 27, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 28, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Mme. Amelia Galli-Curci, soprano.

April 28, Evening, Symphony Hall—Peoples Choral Union.

## CINCINNATI NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Ossip Gabrilowitsch conducted the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra in its twelfth pair of concerts at the Emory Auditorium on March 22 and 23. Efreim Zimbalist was the soloist. The program was as follows:

"The Star-Spangled Banner," symphony No. 2 in D major, op. 33, Brahms; symphonic poem, "The Sirens," op. 33, Gliere; concerto for violin and orchestra in A minor, Glazounoff; "The Sirens," op. 33, Gliere; "Rakoczy March," from "The Damnation of Faust," Berlioz.

As at his appearance at the preceding pair of concerts, Mr. Gabrilowitsch won the enthusiastic approval of the public for his conducting. Mr. Zimbalist, taking part in the Glazounoff violin concerto, won great applause, to which he responded with a performance of the Beethoven G major romance.

The conductor at the next concerts of the Cincinnati Orchestra will be Eugene Ysaye, who has been mentioned as likely to be chosen next year to take regular charge of the concerts.

## POWER PLANT COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—The new Toledo power plant, costing \$3,500,000, has begun operations. Three buildings of reinforced concrete steel and brick construction, furnished with the most ingenious apparatus, have been erected, equipped with a turbine engine which will generate 20,000 kilowatts, or 20,000 horsepower, for the lighting of Toledo homes and the operation of hundreds of Toledo industries.

## NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday  
George H. Blakeslee, "America's Interest in the Remaking of the Map of Europe," City Hall, Bridgewater, 4 p. m.  
Charles Fleischer, "Some Aspects of the World War," Colonial Theater, Brooklyn, 4 p. m.

Monday  
Anton H. Hanania, "Jerusalem and Its Vicinity," Edison Public Library, 3 p. m.

Wednesday  
Frank B. Riley, "International Northwest," Pilgrim Hall, 3 p. m.

Thursday  
Park Pressey, "Historic Homes of New England," Wilder Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Friday  
Frank C. Hersey, "The Production of a Play," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Saturday  
The Rev. Abraham M. Ribnary, "Can Humanity Be Civilized?" Unitarian Hall, 2 p. m.

## SHORT SEA TRIPS

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\$10.00 Atlantic City and Return  
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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Col. Henry S. Graves, U. S. A., whose felicity it has been to offer to the French Government, in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, the gift of 4,000,000 forest tree seedlings from the State's nurseries, is the organizer of the forestry regiments of Americans who, even before the United States entered the war, had volunteered for service and gone to Europe to aid. When he left for the front, Colonel Graves was chief of the forestry service of the United States, a post which he had held since 1910, prior to which time he had, for 10 years, been head of the forestry school of Yale University. Probably no better man for the forestry service in France could have been selected in the United States, for his leadership insured enlistment of the best sort of men from the federal and state staffs. Up to date Colonel Graves and his fellow specialists have had to concentrate mainly on destructive phases of their mission, such as the cutting and the most economical use for war purposes, of French forests left untouched by the German guns. Pennsylvania's offer, which will no doubt be imitated by other states, will enable the staff and the volunteers to start on a constructive campaign. Colonel Graves is an Ohioan, with a Yale A. B., who studied forestry at Harvard University and at the University of Munich, Germany.

George Harvey, editor of the North American Review, is urging, in print and in speech, refusal to change substantially the personnel of Congress, in order that all political and economic endeavor ordinarily centered on such a contest may be eliminated, and that both Congress and the Executive may be left free to work, without friction, for war ends. Mr. Harvey, a native of Vermont, is a journalist who has had experiences in his vocation in Springfield, Mass., Chicago, Ill., and New York City. For some years he was closely associated with Mr. Pulitzer in managing the New York World. Then he turned to "high finance" and cooperation with eminent corporation promoters resident in New York City, and thus acquired wealth. In 1889 he secured control of the old and conservative North American Review, and became its editor. It was he who, by a combination of influence gained as a journalist and a friend of influential millionaires and Democratic politicians, first induced the "bosses" in control of the State of New Jersey to let the then Princeton professor, Woodrow Wilson, become the Democratic Party's candidate for the governorship. To be sure, the success of the plan did not prove so rewarding to the planners as it would have had the Governor-elect proved more docile as a partisan. In fact, from the first he balked, became a "reform" Governor, and on his record, and because of his general availability, was nominated for the presidency in 1912. Mr. Harvey apparently has never wholly forgotten his disappointment. Although personal relations between the two men, which for a time were sundered, have been resumed, the reconciliation is not complete, judging from Mr. Harvey's editorials.

Sir James Scorgie Meston, K. C. S. I., whose appointment as financial member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India has recently been approved by the King, entered the Indian civil service in 1885, and is considered one of the most competent of the Indian officials. He has shown marked ability in financial administration, and, some years ago, acted temporarily as a finance member of the Executive Council. After serving some years as a settlement officer, in 1899 Sir James was appointed financial secretary in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces. In 1906 he became secretary to the finance department of the Government of India, a post which he held for six years. In 1909 he was elected a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, and from 1912 to 1917 he was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. Last year Sir James Meston represented India at the Imperial War Conference in London. Sir James is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and received his early education at the Aberdeen Grammar School and at the university, and also at Balliol College, Oxford. Sir James Meston was knighted in 1911.

Andrew J. Montague, Representative from the Third District of Virginia, is standing sponsor for a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment making voting by aliens for members of Congress and for

presidential electors impossible. Eight states now permit aliens with first naturalization papers to vote. Congressman Montague has had an eminent career in the Old Dominion, as United States District Attorney, Attorney-General of the State, and as Governor. His ability as a lawyer and his popularity as a man account for the appointive and elective honors that have come to him. In 1906 he was sent to Rio de Janeiro to attend the third conference of American republics, and in 1909-10 he was a national delegate to the third International Conference on Maritime Law held at Brussels. Such honors indicate his availability for service to his country on lines other than sectional and national, and tell their story as to his breadth of view and training. He first entered Congress in 1913. Mr. Montague resides in Richmond, the capital of Virginia. It was at the college of that city that he was educated. His legal training was obtained at the University of Virginia. In the midst of his various duties he has at times acted as dean of the law school of Richmond College. If he is now urging a stricter interpretation of American citizenship, it is because of some of the shortcomings of toleration indiscriminately applied. Mr. Montague is a trustee of both the Carnegie Institution at Washington and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Denver Organ Dedicated  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—The city of Denver has formally dedicated its new municipal organ, said to have cost \$80,000, the subscriptions for which were raised through the efforts of Mayor Robert B. Speer and the Rotary Club. The two dedicatory programs, each of which attracted audiences to the capacity of the Auditorium, 12,000, were furnished by the municipal organist, Clarence Reynolds, and by Margaret Woodrow Wilson, soprano, and Evan Williams, tenor. The organ was built by the Wurlitzer Company, using Hope-Jones patents. The console has four manuals and the stops are controlled by 229 stop keys and 65 pistons and aids. The wind pressures range from 6 to 30 inches. Included in the instrument are a great number of attachments, such as harp, chimes, xylophone, glockenspiel, vibrating bells, sleigh bells and drums. There is also a mechanical player attachment. Mr. Reynolds has organized a chorus which is to have 1000 voices.

Telegram of Confidence  
BOSTON, Mass.—The American British Federation of Boston on Friday sent the following telegram of confidence and admiration to Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British forces in France:

"American British Federation of Boston conveys to you and your gallant troops its admiration for heroic defense of civilization and democracy during the recent onslaught of Germans and expresses confidence in the ultimate victory of righteousness, justice and freedom of the world."  
"THOMAS R. P. GIBB,"  
"President."

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W. 63rd Street  
Phone Normal 90

AMUSEMENTS  
SYMPHONY HALL  
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, AT 4:30  
GA BRILOWITSCH  
Schumann-Chopin Programme  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## America's Unschooled Millions

CHICAGO HERALD—The inability of Gen. Francis Marion to sign his name did not soften the blows which the revolutionary leader was able to deal from the swamps of Carolina. But illiteracy today handicaps when it does not disqualify even the private. War has become too complex for the understanding of the ignorant soldier. His officers fear to put trust in him. Thus it is that again the urgency of war is foreign into the foreground a social evil which during peace times was at least endurable. Secretary Lane in his memorandum to the President mentions 700,000 men of draft age who can neither read nor write in English or in any other language. He speaks of upward of four and a half million adult illiterates. He draws attention to a million and a half native whites unable to understand the simplest written forms. Thirty to forty thousand of these men shackled by a want of education are already in the national army. Their officers and their fellow soldiers are endeavoring in the hurly-burly of intensive military training to teach them the rudiments. In other words, in the midst of the peremptory challenge of war we are again having to pay for the apathy and neglect of peace. In this matter we are learning the folly of skimping in school facilities. But if educated soldiers are required in modern armies, to an even greater degree trained citizens are essential to a modern state, while mentally disciplined workers are the very basis of contemporary industry. When therefore Secretary Lane appeals for the favorable consideration of a bill to enable the Bureau of Education to campaign against adult illiteracy he advocates a measure contributory both to victory in war and to self-government in peace. Surely there can be no higher sanction at such a time.

## United States Soldier and War Cross

NEW YORK WORLD—General Pershing's appeal for an act of Congress authorizing his troops to wear decorations bestowed on them by the allied governments should brush aside the last obstacle to this long-delayed legislation. Many of the American soldiers at the front have already received the coveted French Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire, and as their commander says, "Such recognition is a very powerful incentive to gallantry in action." Yet the object of the honor is defeated by the dilatory policy of Congress in neglecting to remove the prohibition against the acceptance of decorations from a foreign state. Thus the Gilbertian conditions are continued under which American soldiers in France are decorated for bravery but denied the privilege of displaying the decoration. This might do well enough in comic opera, but in war it is both unjust to the brave men who have won this recognition and ungracious to the allied nations which have so generously sought out and rewarded examples of American gallantry in the trenches. Congress should end the anomaly at once by passing the bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain authorizing the

recipients of foreign war medals to wear them, and granting the further request of the American commander for similar powers to reward heroic conduct by allied soldiers.

A Pair of Mysteries  
DETROIT FREE PRESS—There has been a mystery about the supply of both coal and sugar this past winter, and before the pressure of new troubles pushes it into the background it may be as well to state it, although it is not at all likely to be cleared up in our time, if ever. There was a larger production and importation of both commodities in 1917 than in 1916; there was practically the same export of coal in 1917 as in 1916 and a smaller export of sugar; the amount left in the country for domestic consumption was larger in 1917 for both than in 1916; yet the nation was immeasurably shorter of both in 1917 than in 1916. What became of the surplus supply? Why was it that with more coal and more sugar in the country people had so very much more difficulty in getting either? A good many attempts have been made to explain these matters, but as yet none of them has satisfied anybody except the interested persons who made the explanations. Nothing that has been said quite accounts for the marked difference in the conditions of the two years, and the average person has about given it up as a puzzle beyond his solving.

Classes to Teach  
DRAFTED MEN ENGLISH  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Classes for drafted men who cannot speak or write in the English language will be started in the Cambridge public schools on Monday. It is estimated that there are 260 such men in Cambridge who have not claimed exemption. At the same time there will be opened afternoon classes in English for Cambridge women who are unfamiliar with the language. These will be opened in the Lowell, Putnam and Boardman schools.

A drive for membership in the Junior Red Cross will begin on Monday. The superintendent, Michael E. Fitzgerald, says that there will be absolutely no compulsion and that teachers will be carefully instructed to that end. Contributions must be purely voluntary, he insisted, and there will be no adverse comment of a child not giving, no names will be allowed on the blackboards nor on action taken tending to pick out a child who has or has not contributed from the others.

Police Official Discharged  
SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.—W. J. Moore, police commissioner, and six men arrested and charged with gambling when police early Wednesday morning stopped a card game in Moore's private office, were discharged in court today upon motion of their counsel. Before this motion was made the city prosecutor asked that the charge be placed on file for lack of evidence, which motion the court did not entertain.

Mandel Brothers  
ChicagoMandel's midseason sale of silks  
—featuring a 50,000-yard purchase

A semi-annual event, destined, with this recurrence to entrench itself still more deeply in the favor of Chicagoans who value the chance to save substantially on fabrics that, in novelty, quality, luster, color range and desirability superbly perpetuate the tradition of the Mandel "fame for silks."

Imported shantung  
pongee silks, 68c

33-inch, all-silk and from the hand looms of China; natural color only. One of the strongest values.

36-inch all-silk printed sports shantung; smart patterns on white grounds; less than cost of the plain material; limited quantity, specially reduced to 1.28

32-inch striped  
tub silks at 95c

Scarcely more than cost to produce. Many dainty and pleasing stripes of various sizes on white.

32-inch imported striped shirtings way below the standard quotation of today; cleverly arranged stripes; pure silk and fast color; specially priced at 1.28

## White Habutai tub silks, 48c &amp; 68c

5,000 yards; absolutely pure silk, and direct from Japan.

36-inch novelty striped twill and taffeta silks;  
spring styles and colorings; special at 1.35

36-inch all-silk wash satin, adapted to scores of uses; ivory and flesh only; excellent quality; priced at 1.55

36-inch new foulard silks; clever patterns and pleasing colors; plenty of navy grounds; mid-season price, 1.45

Georgette crepe, 1.35  
—40-inch—all-silk

Crisp, crepey weave; broad range of light, medium and dark shades, black and white.

Silk gingham checks  
—36-inch—at 1.45

Even squares and broken checks in two-tone and multi-colored effects.

40-inch crepe radium  
broche, special, 1.68

—for boudoir garments, etc. Allover self-color broche effects in ivory or flesh.

40-inch novelty printed chiffon voile; all-silk; modish colorings and patterns on white grounds; special, 98c



## TRADE CONDITIONS AT CLOSE OF WAR

Ability of American Business to Meet Demands Forecast by Commerce Bureau Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Expressing confidence in the ability of American business to meet the needs of war time, Burwell S. Cutler, chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, assured New England exporters, bankers, credit-men and transportation experts at a dinner of the Boston Export Round Table in the Boston City Club Friday night, that without undue preparation at present, the period of reconstruction will find business in the United States prepared to meet any overseas competition.

"We need have no fear of what any competitor may accomplish to our disadvantage by legislation or by organization prior to the actual declaration of peace on all sides. Conditions are such that a policy adopted today will probably be discredited tomorrow, or found useless," said Mr. Cutler. "While there has been a great deal of talk in Europe about plans and schemes for promoting trade when peace is made, very little governmental action has really been taken, for the reason that it is a very difficult matter to take action under present conditions. On the other hand," said Mr. Cutler, "a glance at legislation proposed in our own Congress shows a discernment of trade necessity that cannot be denied. I refer to the Trade-Mark Bill, whereby a product true to specifications may bear, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, a distinctive mark for recognition abroad. Let me also mention the Foreign Exchange Bank, which it is proposed to place under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board, and don't overlook the bill establishing the right of seaport towns to declare themselves free ports under conditions laid down by the Secretary of Commerce."

Mr. Cutler said that as a trade-promoting agency the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was equal if not superior to the corresponding organizations abroad. The exporters present were urged to utilize more fully the economic laboratory which the bureau has built up during the last six years.

"You may look upon your Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as the headquarters for American business. Our success will be proportionate only to the use which you make of us, and I may state confidently that the Department of Commerce will receive from Congress funds and authority to exercise its functions up to the very limit of your requirements so long as you let them be known with the positive voice of people who have the right to command us."

"I myself have supreme faith in the genius of our commercial public to use good common sense in the contemplation of after-the-war trade. You cannot make me believe that the sturdy figures who have in the last 50 years won a place for us as one of the three or four greatest world powers will ever be stamped into fear or uncertainty on account of what competition will do. When reconstruction is actually at hand the American business man will find perfectly normal ways of holding his own in every market of the world without recourse to any selfish national schemes designed to hoodwink our commercial brethren abroad. Indeed it may be assumed that our trouble will be one chiefly of satisfying the tremendous demand for our goods both at home and abroad."

## GERMAN SOCIALIST ON BOLSHIEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Vorwärts has long made a point of insisting that the German Socialist Majority is not, in any circumstances, to be suspected of Bolshievist proclivities, and it has now published under the heading of "The Bolshieviki and We" a definite repudiation of Bolshievism by Otto Braun, a prominent member of the party executive.

The statement appeared during the interval between the rupture of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and the Bolshieviki's acceptance of the German terms, and read in part as follows:

"There can be, it is true, no doubt that the German negotiators by the manner in which they robbed of its value their declaration of Dec. 25, 1917, concerning the right of self-determination of the peoples in the occupied Russian territories, by their declaration of Dec. 27, 1917, contributed in no small measure to the prolongation of the negotiations, and, what is worse, created the impression abroad that the obstacle to peace lies with the German Government alone. At the same time it would be a violation of historical fact not to be willing to recognize that, even without the incident of Dec. 27 and the regrettable attitude of the German negotiators during the period that followed, a treaty of peace with the representatives of the Petrograd Government would not have been attained, in that these latter have left it in no doubt that they were intent on employing the period of the armistice not for the conclusion of peace, but rather for the carrying of revolution into the territory of the Central Powers. As the European revolution has failed to break out, the negotiations have been broken off beforehand."

"In the interests of suffering humanity, that is deeply to be regretted, for even though the state of war be declared at an end by the one party, it nevertheless continues to be latent, and may become acute at any moment. For this reason the Russian

Bolshieviki must be told quite distinctly that their hope of a speedy and forcible revolution in Germany is a delusion. They are making the mistake of applying the Russian shibboleth to German conditions, which from a political, economic, and cultural point of view are almost a hundred years in advance of the Russian. There is simply no soil in Germany for Bolshievist revolutionary methods.

"It must, however, be quite openly and unambiguously affirmed that we as Social Democrats condemn most severely these forcible methods of the Bolshieviki. Although in the effort to discredit the Socialist régime in Russia much that is untrue and exaggerated is reported in the bourgeois press concerning Bolshievist atrocities, yet there remains true to the fact that it is to be condemned that we have every reason openly and unreservedly to disassociate ourselves from it in the interests of the Social Democratic Party. Socialism cannot be established on bayonets and machine guns. If it is to have permanence and staying power it must be realized by democratic means. A necessary preliminary to that end is that economic and social conditions are ripe for the socialization of society. Were that the case in Russia the Bolshieviki would doubtless be able to secure the support of a majority of the nation. As it is not the case, they have established a rule of the sword more brutal and ruthless than that which existed under the Tsarist régime. What the Bolshieviki are pursuing in Russia is neither socialism nor democracy; it is rather, the most violent form of Putschism and anarchy. Hence we must draw a thick, visible line of demarcation between the Bolshieviki and ourselves."

## LARGE QUANTITY OF RICE USED FOR SAKE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Following receipt of information that the President had signed an executive order making Honolulu and the rest of the island of Oahu dry, it was announced that more than \$200,000 is invested in the two local Japanese sake breweries. These breweries use 70 bags of rice each per day, or a total of more than 20,000 bags a year. This rice is imported from Japan.

## COLONEL COLE CONFIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Col. F. Minden Cole, who has returned to Montreal for a brief holiday, after nearly three years in active service with the Canadian forces, expresses the greatest confidence in the outcome of the struggle in France, declaring that he wishes he could imbue the people of this country with the morale of the troops at the front. The attack has not been so violent as had been expected, he says, and despite the enormous masses of Germans that are being sacrificed he asserts that, with the Americans' daily increasing strength being added to that of the Allies, there is no doubt of the outcome. Colonel Cole attaches little significance to the big gun reported to be shelling Paris from a distance of 76 miles. He declares that such a weapon is within the range of possibility of artillery construction, but that its cost would be almost prohibitive, especially as it could not long stand the wear of constant firing. He thinks it is intended to weaken the morale of the Allies.

## RAILWAY REPORT TABLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway report, tabled in the Legislature, covering the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1917, shows the net earnings of the road to be \$2,700,566, as against \$2,705,464 in 1916, and \$2,105,538.63 in 1915. The total operating revenue was \$2,331,905, and the operating expenses \$1,851,296, leaving a net operating revenue of \$480,609.50. The total mileage operated by the commission was 459.48, the net revenue per mile being \$1,046.72, a decrease of \$238.75 compared with 1916, and an increase of \$505.08 compared with 1915. Since operations began on this road, the payroll has increased from \$216,119 in 1905 to \$1,273,967. In 1917 the passengers carried totaled 499,759, an increase of 14,000 over the previous 12 months, the increase being attributed to the through traffic on the "National" trains between Toronto and Winnipeg, which for some time have been running tri-weekly.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—When Parliament reassembles the daylight saving bill will probably be rushed through its third reading. The chief reason for haste is to obviate the inconvenience at the border in connection with the train services due to the bringing into force of daylight saving in the United States on March 31. The Senate is expected to take up the measure when it reassembles on April 8 and it is expected that the bill will go into force in Canada on April 15.

## TORONTO'S TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto's tax rate for 1918 has been finally fixed at 30½ mills on the dollar which will yield the city on its total assessment of \$602,777,559, the sum of \$18,384,715.54, representing \$3,000,000 over the tax revenue of last year, when the rate was 25½ mills.

**Rice's** Ladies Hatter  
149 Tremont Street, Boston

## VOTE OF WOMEN IN THE PRIMARIES

Louisiana Woman Given Credit For Idea of Granting Privilege as Substitute For Full Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Credit for originating the idea of giving women the primary vote, as a substitute for the seemingly unattainable granting of full suffrage, is reported by Mrs. Ida P. Voyer, chairman of the press committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, as to have been recently given by Miss Alice S. Ellington, who was president of the Woman Suffrage Association in Arkansas last year when that State passed the Woman Suffrage Primary Bill, to Miss Kate M. Gordon, chairman of the Era Club's legislative committee in Louisiana. It seems that in 1912 Miss Gordon caused a bill to be presented that would amend the constitution by striking out the word "male." Then after facing all the time-worn objections, Miss Gordon offered as a substitute a bill allowing women to vote in the primaries. But Arkansas, not Louisiana, last year took the honor of being the first to give women the special privilege of the primary.

It was realized that the southern states would probably hesitate a long time before granting full polling privileges to women, so that the primary was proposed. And, according to suffrage leaders, this almost amounts to the full balloting power, inasmuch as that is where the nominations are made with almost absolute assurance of election because of a sure Democratic majority. In passing, it might be noted that the southern women's vote will doubtless swell to huge proportions the Democratic majority in those states.

These facts were given by Mrs. Voyer directly following the event, on Tuesday, of the passage by the Texas Legislature of the bill granting primary suffrage to women, which thus permitted suffrage leaders of the United States to change the color of Texas on their "victory map" to white. When this bill passed the Texas Senate by a pretty margin, many thought it was a complimentary vote, that the House would annihilate it, and the Governor oppose it. But the House and then the Governor gave affirmation. So that on June 26 of this year the women of Texas step into the full privilege of the primary vote.

The story which is now told by the "victory map" of the Woman Suffrage Association is: 12 states, full suffrage; 2 states, primary suffrage; 2 with presidential suffrage; 3 with presidential and municipal; 2 with municipal suffrage in charter cities; 1 with municipal suffrage; 14 with school, bond or tax, and the remaining 12 with unencroached-upon man suffrage.

## CANADIAN COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—T. Duff-Smith, fuel expert of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, stated that 70 per cent of the operators working in Western Canadian coal mines were Germans and Austrians, drawing a wage up to \$15 and \$16 a day, in the course of an address delivered last week before the Canadian Credit Men's Association. At the present time Canada sends \$6,000,000 annually to Pennsylvania for hard coal. It is expected that the American hard coal will be unobtainable in the Dominion at any price next season. Mr. Duff-Smith asserted that there is sufficient fuel in the western provinces to supply all Canada. There are \$5,000 square miles of coal, but the mines must be kept working all summer in order to get the coal out, and it must be ready for shipment at a time when the railways are not working at high pressure to handle the transportation of the crop. The only coal found on the prairies, the lecturer explained, is the inferior grade known as lignite, and locally as Souris. It is not mined, but stripped from the surface. While deficient in heat calories, it is capable of yielding chemicals of commercial importance, and

the residue when these chemicals have been extracted can be compressed into briquettes which are nearly equivalent to hard coal in fuel value. As soon as the foothills are reached the sub-bituminous coal appears, which is known as Galt or Lethbridge. This is a valuable kind of coal, its freedom from sulphur giving it a marked superiority over most American mines.

## WOMEN'S POSITION IMPROVED IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The way in which the position of women has altered for the better during the war is the subject of an article in Le Journal by Helene Miropolsky, advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal. In a few years, feminism, she declares, has made the advance of half a century. Only yesterday woman's suffrage was discussed on a purely theoretical basis, while today the position has been won, and the English House of Lords, a bulwark of conservatism, had just sanctioned the inclusion of a large section of women in the electorate. In America the State of New York had adopted woman's suffrage and if France, owing to her tradition and temperament, was behind them, she was, all the same, moving slowly in the same direction, while some of her well-known public men were publicly pledged to bring woman's suffrage to pass. It seemed a curious paradox, she writes, that the war should have so increased the prestige of women. When, at the beginning of August, 1914, the men had departed in a mass for the frontiers of the country, it seemed as if the women had become less important, having, apparently, little to do but to stay at home with their anxieties and sorrows, and yet this same war had done more to promote the social equality of the sexes than 50 years of propaganda.

The reason of this, the writer considers, is that the war has tended to become less and less a matter of pitched battles and more and more a struggle between economic and industrial, as well as military, forces; a gigantic battle between collectively organized nations in which women have had an eminent part to play.

While men had sacrificed their all on the battlefield, the industrial and agricultural labor of the women had maintained the armies, and spared the country that crisis of production which would otherwise have been disastrous. It was difficult to calculate the exact extent to which women's work had supplemented that of men in the country and in the retail trades of the towns, but on the other hand the new industries, and above all the munition works, had raised up an army of women workers whose achievements could be estimated. This army had developed with a wonderful rapidity. In 1915 it was still in its infancy, by the end of 1916 it numbered 300,000 women, and by May, 1917, it counted 684,000 workers in its ranks. If, to this number were added the 150,000 women employed in the different war administrations, and the 32,000 employed on the railways, without counting those working on the omnibuses, trams, and underground, it would be seen that approximately half a million women had been added to the ranks of the nation's workers. This revolution implied an immense change in the life of the nation; the war, generally speaking, had liberated women. It had set them free from certain ancient prejudices by opening to them callings hitherto closed against them. How surprising, Helene Miropolsky exclaims, to find that they possessed an almost unlimited capacity for adapting themselves to new conditions! Among the advantages of this experience the writer hopes that the disappearance of starvation wages for women may be chronicled, but above all their participation in the general work has brought them into closer unity with the life of the nation; the war, generally speaking, had liberated women. 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## JUDICIAL SYSTEM CHANGE DISCUSSED

California to Vote on Constitutional Amendment Which Would Put Judiciary in the Hands of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The movement for judicial reform in California, which has been in progress for some time, has succeeded in having placed upon the ballot for the coming election a constitutional amendment which, if passed, will revolutionize the present judicial system. The proposed amendment provides that "the judicial power of the State shall be vested in the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, and in such other courts as the Legislature by general law (subject to the referendum) may establish." In other words, the whole judicial system under this proposal, with the exception of the court of impeachment and the Supreme Court, would exist by virtue of action by the Legislature or the people, instead of by constitutional provision.

At a discussion of the proposed legislation at a recent meeting of the Bar Association of San Francisco, J. F. Sullivan, president of that organization, characterized the pending amendment as the most important measure that had been submitted to the people since the State Constitution was adopted in 1879. Arguments in favor of the proposed amendment were presented by Prof. Orrin Kip McMurray of the department of law of the University of California, who based his support of the measure on the ground that it is similar to the judicial article of the Federal Constitution. He said that, as the Legislature is subject to the will of the people, no harm could come from leaving the question in its hands.

Opposition to the proposed amendment was led by Edward F. Treadwell, who said that if the amendment were adopted the Legislature could abolish all existing courts, except the Supreme Court, and could "even change the composition, term, compensation and jurisdiction of that court. The district courts of appeal could be entirely abolished," he said. "The election of judges, now guaranteed by the Constitution, could be abolished, as well as constitutional checks on judicial action."

## SWITZERLAND'S BREAD AND COAL SUPPLY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZÜRICH, Switzerland.—Bread and coal—these two words, writes a Swiss economist, sum up the economic crisis of the federation. He admits that there is a shortage of a hundred other things, but given enough coal and breadstuffs, the general situation would be tolerable. But when bread, the staple food, and coal, the indispensable and first necessity of all modern production and transportation, begin to fail, the situation becomes unbearable and may end any day in a great catastrophe.

The whole trouble arises in the changes which the war has brought in the sources of Switzerland's supplies of bread and coal. Before the war wheat was imported from six different countries: Russia, the United States, Canada, Rumania, the Argentine, and Germany. In 1916 only two of these were left—the United States and the Argentine, and now the last-named has, in a measure, dropped out also. The United States sent Switzerland in 1916 540,000 tons of wheat, or some 11,000 tons more than the total imports from all countries in 1913. This is the more remarkable as the federation is a comparatively new buyer of American wheat, never having taken any before 1909.

It must be admitted that the Swiss grain trade had been at considerable pains not to be left entirely dependent upon one source of supply, but had decentralized its purchases over different parts of the globe, so as to be prepared for any crisis. But with such a war as that of today nobody had ever reckoned. The present situation is the most unfavorable for Switzerland which could possibly be conceived. All her chief sources of supply, with the single exception of the Argentine, are engaged in war. The two greatest exporters, Russia and Rumania, are entirely cut off from the federation, and Germany which exported very little wheat, now needs it all for her own consumption. Canada, who in 1910 and 1912, was the largest overseas shipper, has now enough to do to supply the needs of Great Britain.

Practically therefore only the United States and the Argentine now remain, and the latter's supplies are very limited. Hence everything depends upon the United States. It would seem that the dependence upon the United States, and to some extent also on the Argentine, is likely to continue, for there is no likelihood of Switzerland having six great wheat treasuries to draw from again for a very long time. But the situation, though serious, is by no means hopeless, so long as the United States furnishes the quantity of grain to which she has agreed. Unless complications arise, enough wheat ought to be forthcoming to enable the present moderate bread-ration to be maintained.

Far more serious and difficult, however, is the coal situation. Switzerland, before the war, depended chiefly upon one country for her coal—Germany. France, Belgium, and England sent some, but their total exports were barely 20 per cent of Germany's. Now the British coal-fields have passed into the hands of the Germans, and France cannot send any quantity of

coal worth mentioning. Ten years ago Switzerland had had to reckon with the possible stoppage of German coal imports and made some arrangements for getting coal from England. Now, of course, this is out of the question, and Switzerland is absolutely unable to find any other source of supply than Germany. Until 1916 there was no particular shortage of coal, but in 1917 Germany's exports were barely two-thirds of those in 1913, and further restrictions in coal consumption must be made.

## MIRO BOGINOF ON ITALO-SLAV UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—A significant indication of the changed attitude shown in some circles in Italy toward the Jugoslav question is the publication by the Idea Nazionale of the views expressed by Miro Boginof, an ardent worker in the Tzecho-Slovak cause, at present living at Geneva. The nationalist organization formerly maintained an uncompromising opposition to the Jugoslavians and evinced considerable hostility toward the friendly attitude shown to that people by some of the Italian press. Miro Boginof emphasized the friendly regard entertained by the Tzecho-Slovaks for Italy and their admiration for the Italian risorgimento. Up till the present time, however, when he trusted that Italy was prepared to fulfill her work of liberation, he had some fears that she was going to repeat the mistake made by France, partly by the action of Napoleon III, but above all by that of the general assembly under Thiers and his successors, in their attitude toward the Italian risorgimento. At that time the (Roman) Catholic tradition of the French people prevented French policy from freeing itself sufficiently from the Vatican to enable it to establish really friendly relations between France and the new Italy; with the result that Italy was thrown into the Triple Alliance, he saw, the Tzecho-Slovak politician declared, certain analogies in these circumstances, but he would like to think that Italy was fully conscious where her interests lay in her war and after-war policy, and that she had decided to put herself at the head of the oppressed nations of Austria-Hungary who were struggling for their national independence.

Mr. Boginof declared that the preservation of Austria-Hungary as a state, minus certain territory, would bring about a worse situation than that existing in the past. Vienna and Budapest would make every effort to reconquer their lost influence on the Adriatic and would receive powerful support from Germany, who, driven out from the north by England, would try to find her safety valve in the direction of the Adriatic. It should be the task of Italy, he said, together with the oppressed nationalities in the monarchy, to convince the world that Austria-Hungary was the accomplice and not the victim of Germany. It must be shown, too, that any reform of that state was impossible, and what dangers would arise from the various projects for establishing autonomy for the different peoples.

The territorial problems existing between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, such as that of Dalmatia, could be solved, he believed, more easily than was generally considered. Italy, in possession of a friendly hinterland, would have her communications with Rumania and Bohemia assured to her. She was well qualified, M. Boginof said, to carry out an economic and cultural mission in the Balkans, and to become, so to speak, a Balkan power. Austria-Hungary had also wished to become a Balkan power, but the methods she had employed had led to this war. Russia, Austria's chief rival in the Balkans, was out of the field, possibly permanently so, and the Central Empires were trying to establish themselves definitely there. At the beginning of the present year the Hungarian Minister for Commerce, Mr. Stezereny, had allowed some of the reasons for their efforts in this direction to appear. According to him, Germany was to reserve the sphere of the Balkans entirely for Austria, while Austria-Hungary undertook to guarantee for Germany the means of communication—railways, and the waterways, and the ports of the Adriatic—thus assuring her a direct route to Asia Minor and Africa without interference from England.

Mr. Boginof spoke of the practical results which might follow from the cooperation of Italy and Bohemia. He described the enthusiasm with which Tzecho-Slovak emigrants from America had landed in France to join the Tzecho-Slovak army. His fellow countrymen would, he said, continue to ask that they might also form part of an army which should fight on the Italian front—and there were the Tzecho-Slovak prisoners in Italy. The right and immediate solution of this problem constituted one of the points of departure for prompt anti-Austrian cooperation.

## GIRLS FOR FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—"We are willing to work outdoors on the farms of Manitoba, but we won't go to work in the farm kitchens," several girls told J. A. Bowman who is registering the "teen old boys in the S. O. S. (soldiers of the soil) movement. "We will do the same work as the boys and we want to wear the same kind of uniforms," one of the number continued. "We want to work in the fields." These are the first girls to volunteer as privates in the "soil army."

## RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Three trainloads of men, members of Canada's "Originals," have reached Winnipeg for a three months' furlough after three years of hard fighting on the fields of Flanders and France.

## DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organization Is Defined According to the Rules Under Which They Were Formed

Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of March 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the State, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body.

The American Defense Society gives this warning: "Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother. The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting peace propaganda as well as about the condition and morale of American military forces. Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the police department or with the local office of the Department of Justice."

## Maine Organization

Public Safety Committee Has Charge of Civilian War Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine Committee of Public Safety, the second State in the Union to form such an organization after war was declared, has had four-fold results from its labors. Governor Milliken named 100 men in the State to constitute this committee. It has charge of nearly all civilian activities in Maine in connection with the war. The expenses of the committee are met by the \$1,000,000 emergency appropriation bill passed by the Maine Legislature in 24 hours after war had been declared.

The executive committee, as far as possible, has its principal activities under a department head, or subcommittee. For instance, all the work in connection with food production is under the immediate supervision of a committee, while other phases of the work, such as food conservation, publicity, military affairs, legislative work, women's division, four-minute men, commercial economy and other branches are similarly handled. Each particular branch which is of enough importance has one of the members of the executive committee to assist, and to help in concentrating the subject matter.

Each county also has an organization, at least to the extent of a chairman and secretary, and the general plan is carried down to each town and even to the wards of the larger cities. The executive committee in no sense curtails or hampers the town committees by limiting the subjects which a town may handle, as this depends on the judgment of the local committees. A complete roster of the county and town organizations is kept at the headquarters of the general committee and the headquarters are in the James G. Blaine mansion.

Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott of Saco, former president of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, is in charge of the women's division and has an office at the State House. A large amount of data relating to the various subjects has been tabulated and is all ready to be used in case of emergency along any lines. Much stress has been laid on food production and conservation and many meetings and conventions have been held. Through the efforts of this committee, also, many slackers and alien residents have been located.

## Organization in Idaho

Powers of Council May Be Summed Up in the Word "Advisory"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Id.—"The powers of the State Council of Defense of Idaho can be summed up in one word, advisory," is the statement of T. A. Walters, Attorney-General of Idaho, when asked to state definitely the powers which were given that body in Idaho. He further said:

"It is a part of the National Council of Defense, but then that is also only advisory. The Idaho Council was organized to cooperate with the national, and its chief purpose is keeping the national council advised as to local conditions in conduct and loyalty."

"In practice, however, it goes further than being merely advisory, because its members being officers in the State, counties and cities, lend a semi-official coloring to their actions. For example, recently at St. Maries a committee of Socialists called upon the local Council of Defense and inquired if it would be agreeable to that body for Kirkpatrick to give a speech in that city."

## INSURANCE SURETY BONDS

C. S. VAN BRUNDT

701 Citizens National Bank Building  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
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The local Council of Defense, after making inquiry, decided that it would not be, and the Mayor, being a member of the Council of Defense, so acted."

When asked concerning the practice of calling in those before the Council whom the committee has reason to believe were not showing a proper loyalty, Mr. Walters said:

"There is no authority given the Council by state law to act in this regard, but it receives the counsel and encouragement of the National Council and national Government in this course."

One of the chief reasons given in the discussion regarding calling a special session of the Legislature was that the State Council of Defense might be given authority. The State Council voted and recommended that a special session of the Legislature should be called to grant this authority. The Legislature was not called.

The county councils have a corresponding legal status or lack of legal status with the State Council.

## LEGISLATURE IN ONTARIO CLOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, just closed, and which lasted from Feb. 5 to March 21, has been the shortest and most harmonious in its history. About 150 bills in all came up for consideration, prominent among which were the Extension Bill, Fish Bill, Civil Service Bill, a measure for eliminating the German language in Ontario, bill giving seats in the Legislature to women, development of fuel resources, development of Northern and Northwestern Ontario, amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act, Succession Duties Bill, amendments to the Highway and Municipal Acts, amendment to the Marriage Act, and the extension of the treaty between the British Empire and the United States in respect to the preservation of insectivorous birds.

One of the most important actions of the Government was the passing of a bill providing for the temporary expropriation of vacant lands for cultivation purposes without the consent of the owner. The bill providing for female representation in the Legislature was, perhaps, the most contentious question before the House, and it was decided that, as there is to be no election until one year after the conclusion of the war, the matter could, without harm, remain in abeyance in the meantime. The Fish Bill, assuring a good supply of fresh and cheap fish from the waters of the Province, aroused heated discussion, but was finally passed. Amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act make it more compact and inviolable, while the adoption of the Civil Service Bill marks the passing of the patronage system. The Peat and Fuel Bill gives promise of protection against fuel shortage, and the Succession Duties Bill makes it more difficult for the wealthy to avoid their obligations.

In its review of the history of the company, the commission says: "The building of the Terminal into Pittsburgh, the resultant break between the Gould and the Pennsylvania Railroad interests, and the subsequent bankruptcy of the Terminal, followed by the collapse of the scheme for a transcontinental railroad under Gould control, are important events in recent railroad history. The possibilities held out, when the bonds of the Terminal were first being sold, of that company's securing a large share of the traffic of the Pittsburgh district, were alluring, and the failure of the company to secure more than barely sufficient traffic to meet its operating ex-

## COMPANY "GREATLY OVERCAPITALIZED"

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports That the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Was a Poor Business Venture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, after an investigation into the character and extent of the service and the financial history, transactions, and practices of the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, its leased properties and predecessor companies, made pursuant to a request of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, reports that "the result of the operation of the terminal to date shows clearly that the building of this property was a poor business venture. Fifty millions in bonds were issued against a railroad 60 miles in length and which cost about \$25,000,000. The par value of its first mortgage bonds alone exceeded by approximately \$5,000,000 the actual amount of cash expended for property devoted to transportation at the commencement of the receivership. Notwithstanding the assurance of traffic contained in its traffic and trackage agreements, and the 25 per cent guaranty of the Wheeling and Wabash, the terminal failed to secure sufficient tonnage to enable it to pay interest on its first mortgage bonds. The terminal was not only greatly overcapitalized but the percentage of its funded debt, 33.04 per cent, to total capital obligations was unusually high. Against an actual cash investment in road and equipment of approximately \$38,000,000, there was outstanding, when receivers were appointed, over \$61,000,000 in securities. This case illustrates again the great need for control of security issues and emphasizes the wisdom of the commission's requirement, which has been in effect since 1907, that the charges to the accounts reflecting the carriers' investment in road and equipment shall be based upon the cash cost of the property."

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penses was complete. The plan of reorganization, now practically concluded, was unusually drastic. "The Terminal owns a 60-mile single-track road running over 88 bridges and through 18 tunnels from Pittsburgh Junction, O., where it has a connection with the Wheeling, to the corner of Ferry Street and Liberty Avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh. The entrance into Pittsburgh was secured by tunneling the rock-bound ridge on the west bank of the Monongahela River, crossing that river over a bridge 1504 feet long, and by building a line to its Ferry Street Station and yards under an old street railway franchise. The record indicates that the Pennsylvania Railroad considered the Terminal's entrance into Pittsburgh an invasion of its territory."

"In addition to its main line, the Terminal owned a majority of the stock of the Wheeling, and all of the stock and bonds of the coal company. The coal company, in turn, owned the stock and bonds of the West Side Belt—a single-track railroad 21 miles in length—running from a point in the west end of Pittsburgh to Clairton, Pa. "Following the failure of the Terminal to meet its note and interest obligations, receivers were appointed and shortly thereafter its traffic and trackage contract with the Wheeling and the Wabash, considered one of the Terminal's valuable assets, was canceled. Foreclosure proceedings were then brought. The properties of the Terminal were sold, on Aug. 16, 1916, to a reorganization committee and are now owned by a new company, the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad Company. While the property under consideration is now owned and operated by the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad Company, it should be borne in mind that this investigation was confined to the Terminal and its predecessor companies."

## "BOOTLEGGERS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—In order to make the conviction of "bootleggers" still more expeditious, ordinary justices of the peace have been given power to try cases under the temperance laws. "Bootleggers" found guilty under the act have not the option of a fine, a term of six weeks' imprisonment being the minimum sentence which can be imposed in addition to a fine.

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## PLAN TO BEAUTIFY PACIFIC HIGHWAY

World's Botanical Garden Association Formed at Santa Barbara—Station to Be Established for Experimental Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Without relaxing their war-work activities, but with a vision of things to come when peace once more permits the picking up of the threads of normal business and development, a group of men and women from various parts of America recently instituted here a movement known as the World's Botanical Garden Association. The plan is to convert the Pacific Highway, stretching from British Columbia to Mexico, through the three west coast states, into a continuous park expressive in its plant growth of the species indigenous to the respective districts, and also of those susceptible of acclimatization from other states or countries in the same latitudes.

A feature of the general plan is the establishment at Santa Barbara of a botanical station, conditions being considered especially favorable for the growth of an almost illimitable number of varieties of flora. Experiments conducted by Dr. F. Franceschi, an Italian botanist more recently commissioned by the government of his native country to similar work in Tripoli, encourage this statement, and to his large collection of trees and shrubs, gathered from the four corners of the globe, owners of private estates have added others, and thereby brought further proof of the peculiar adaptability of this section to a garden of this sort.

The value of such an endeavor, its advocates explain, is not confined to the beautifying of a highway whose construction is already well in hand and whose future popularity is attested by the present calls upon it, but it will serve a practical purpose through the application of ascertained methods to the agricultural problems of the sections through which the route lies. Such a plan, it is pointed out, would not destroy the natural attractiveness of the countryside, but by taking native characteristics as the basis of landscape operations, existing beauties would be emphasized and enhanced, and where their absence offers discouraging contrasts, an artistic blending, through suitable plantings, could be worked out.

Ways and means, together with more detailed plans, are for future consideration, but preliminary steps are being taken with a view to a systematic campaign in all three states when times are looked upon as more propitious for such endeavors. Meanwhile, a beginning in a small way has been made at Santa Barbara toward the selection of sites for the main garden, which, if the desires of many residents and nonresidents are followed, will offer the variety of seashore and valley, foothill and mountain, all within a sweep of three or four miles, so that a wide range of soil and altitude may add to the comprehensiveness and success of the undertaking.

## DR. BENES ON ITALY AND TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In view of the movement in Italy for the formation of an agreement between all the subject nations of Austria-Hungary headed by Italy, the following statements made by Dr. Benes, the well-known leader of the Tzecho-Slovak cause, to a representative of the Corriere della Sera in Paris are interesting. Dr. Benes spoke of his love for Italy, a feeling shared, he said, by all Tzechs; to his regret he sometimes encountered ill-concealed doubts and skepticism in Italy, but he never let them disturb him, feeling sure that better days would come and preaching patience to his fellow-countrymen and to the Tzecho-Slovaks. He knew that hasty action was useless and that violent controversy did not help to establish truth. In order to eliminate certain differences, when, a year ago, he became director of the Tzech Nation he had done away with its character as a Tzecho-Slovak as well as a Tzech organ, confining the paper simply to Tzech questions. Meanwhile he had continued his work of conciliation between the Italians and the Tzecho-Slovaks, knowing that the liberation of his own country could only come about after this had been accomplished. He had followed with the greatest interest the course of the campaign for an agreement between the peoples suffering from Austrian oppression; now the time had come for action.

Italy had a glorious part to play in bringing about a friendly agreement among these peoples and in the struggle against the oppressor. She might be the leader of them all and he would gladly follow her in such a capacity. If she were willing to accept that task the effect in Austria would be very great, for the political union of the Tzechs with Italy would touch that country more nearly than their union with France. Their alliance with Italy would be a heavy blow for Austria because they had a community of interests with Italy, while with France they had only a community of ideals. There was no obstacle, he said, to their friendly relations with Italy; the Tzechs admired the Italian "Risorgimento," and the accomplishment of Italian unity was regarded by them as a lesson and an example. The announcement, in Bohemia, that Italy had espoused the Tzecho-Slovak cause would have an enormous effect, and if Italy united her claims with

those of the other subject nations of the Dual Monarchy she could easily impose a solution of them on the Allies.

When anger was shown that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson had not included the dismemberment of Austria in their program, it was forgotten that such dismemberment was not yet part of Italy's program. How, he asked, could America and England have any faith in this program when they saw that the Poles were hesitating, that the Tzechs passed for a group of hot-headed radicals, that the Tzecho-Slovaks in other countries were accused of being Austrophiles and that other nationalities were so oppressed as to be unable to make their voices heard? Now greater justice was being done to the Tzecho-Slovaks, while the recent Constituent Assembly at Prague, attended by all the Tzech deputies to the Reichsrath and to the Diet of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, had shown that all the national representatives were in favor of the constitution of the country into an independent state.

A league between Italy and the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary would, Dr. Benes considered, be the best barrier against German expansion. The representatives of two of these nationalities, the Tzechs and the Tzecho-Slovaks, had already begun negotiations for an agreement. They had met in Paris, and deputies from the Rumanian Parliament had also attended the gathering. What was wanted now was that Italy should draw them all together around her and then the whole subject must be approached in a practical manner with a clearly defined attitude on both the Tzech and the Tzecho-Slovak questions. In Italy, unity of action might be followed, as it had been in France, by the institution of a Tzech army and the recognition of the Tzech military movement. Dr. Benes said that it would be much easier to come to an agreement with the Tzecho-Slovaks now than it would have been formerly; the Tzechs were doing their best to persuade the Tzecho-Slovaks to recognize this necessity and found them much more moderately disposed than they had been previously. Naturally, he could not go into particulars, but he was sure that an agreement between Italy and the Tzecho-Slovaks which would satisfy all moderately disposed persons was a possibility.

The only difficulty, Dr. Benes said, lay in the question of Tzecho-Slovak unity; they feared that if even a particle of Tzecho-Slovakia remained to Austria it would help to maintain Austria-Hungary, and the Tzechs, surrounded by Austria-Hungary, would remain a part of the Dual Monarchy. This was why they stood out for a complete solution of the problem which otherwise would be insoluble. They thought that an agreement with the Tzecho-Slovaks might be followed by an Italo-Slav-Rumanian-Tzech alliance in order to surround the Austro-Magyar element, and that the Poles might also join it. By putting herself at the head of such a movement Italy would increase her moral prestige, and her cultural influence, and would obtain greater results from her economic activities in the Adriatic, the Aegean, the Black Sea, and even the Baltic. Trieste in the hands of the Italians would still be the outlet for Central Europe, and it would be united with Rumania by an international railway which would also unite Tzecho-Slovakia, while for the Tzechs it would be the only port for the export of their 500,000,000 francs' worth of goods. In this way, Dr. Benes considered, German expansion toward the east would be definitely checked, including any attempts at peaceful penetration which might be made after the war. Questioned on the subject of the formation of a Tzecho-Slovak army in Italy, he remarked that although he could give no details on the matter, such an attempt had been met by a refusal which he hoped would not prove to be final.

## VOLUNTARY SERVICE IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A new decree, instituting organized voluntary service for both men and women alike has just been issued in order that the needed labor may be forthcoming in various industries which are indispensable to the well-being of the country. The list of trades and industries mentioned in the decree for which labor is required is a fairly long one, including mining, the textile and building trades, the metal workers, industries connected with the provision of foodstuffs and numerous others. If the voluntary offers of help are insufficient to meet the demands, a measure for compulsion will be introduced. Persons who can only give their services for a limited number of hours every day are invited to offer them, as well as those who can give their whole time, and every one is asked to state whether they are offering their services free or if they wish for remuneration. Among those persons who do not come within the scope of the decree are those employed in factories which are in any way under government control, in which war work is going on, or who are engaged in agricultural work of any kind, or who are employed in public offices, or soldiers, even though they may not be engaged in military service. This organized voluntary service is to be coordinated with the system of industrial and agricultural mobilization and also with the work of the local committees for civil mobilization, especially in the smaller communities, where assistance will be rendered in the work of caring for soldiers' families, rendering assistance in obtaining war pensions and news of prisoners and other similar activities. A commission is to be established to organize and coordinate the work of voluntary service which is to be established in each province, with a Central Commission composed of 16 members attached to the Ministry for Industry.

## MR. FRANK TATE CONGRATULATED

Letter Received From Washington on Interview in The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The publication of this interview will, I am sure, have far-reaching effects in the United States," writes Commissioner P. P. Claxton of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, to Mr. Frank Tate, I. S. O., Director of Education for the State of Victoria, in a letter of congratulation upon the interview published in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 24, dealing with the magnificent work of Victoria's school children for their soldier brothers.

Mr. Tate writes to the Australian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor as follows: "I send you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from the Commissioner of Education, Bureau of Education, Washington. You will see from this that the work of the department as set out in your interesting interview, is having a far-reaching effect. . . . Mr. Cyril Isaac, Supervisor of School Gardening in Victoria, who organized the first Flower Day, and subsequently established, has been asked to lecture in London on the work of the Victorian Education Department's war relief fund. The tremendous success of this fund aroused a desire in England that the board schools might be organized in a similar way."

The letter from Commissioner Claxton to the Director of Education reads as follows:

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, January 2, 1918.

Hon. Frank Tate, Director of Education, State of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.

My Dear Sir, I have read with very great interest an interview with you recently published in The Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, Mass. I wish to congratulate you most sincerely on the work which the children of the schools of the State of Victoria are doing for the support of the war, and especially on the spirit with which you seem to have been able to inspire them. The work which they do and the money which they have raised of course would have value, but I feel sure the educational value for the children themselves will be much greater.

The publication of this interview will, I am sure, have far-reaching effects in the United States.

Yours sincerely, P. P. CLAXTON, Commissioner.

From another quarter in the United States Mr. Tate has received a request for the necessary forms, and so forth, used in connection with the war work of the children. The Director of Education has also been amused and pleased to find that he has gained new friends in Victoria. Two instances of this have been congratulations of a business man who had read the article in The Christian Science Monitor and his identification by a stranger in a train as the original of the drawing which accompanied the article.

## PROTECTION OF TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of National Service has issued an instruction laying down the procedure to be followed with regard to the protection from military service of officials of recognized trades unions which were in existence on Feb. 1, 1918.

1. The names of full-time executives or organizing officials and district secretaries of trade unions will be forwarded to the Ministry of Munitions, by the unions concerned, for submission to the Ministry of National Service on Form M. M. 81.

2. Branch secretaries, whether engaged full time in trade union duties, or combining the duties of secretary with their ordinary occupations, will be dealt with as follows: (a) The names of branch secretaries of trade unions whose members are engaged in industries dealt with under the schedule of protected occupations will be forwarded by such officials of the union as the executive committee of the union may appoint to the appropriate munition area recruiting officer, who, after reference to the munitions area dilution officer, will pass the same to the assistant director of recruiting of the area for verification. The assistant director of recruiting will forward the applications to the director of national service of the region for his sanction to the protection of the official recommended.

(b) The names of branch secretaries of trade unions which do not come within the schedule of protected occupations, will be forwarded by such official of the union as the executive committee of the union may appoint direct, to the director of national service of the region in question for his sanction to the protection of the official.

authorized medical examination been placed in grade 3 or classified in category B. 2, C. 2, B. 3, or C. 3.

4. The names of all officials whose protection is sanctioned under paragraphs 1 and 2 above will be entered in the register as not to be called up for a period of six months from the date on which their names were first submitted, provided that they continue to be engaged on trade union duties. At the expiration of this period their cases will be reconsidered and protection continued if still considered by the director of national service (or the Minister of National Service in cases under paragraph 1) to be justified.

5. All officials protected under this instruction will be issued with M. N. S. Form R. 3476, endorsed "Trade Union Official protected under N. S. I. No. 22 of 1918," at such time as their previous form of exemption expires or is withdrawn by reason of their transference from their trade to trade union duties. M. N. S. Form R. 3476 will not be issued so long as any man remains in possession of Army Form W. 3476 "A" or "B," or a tribunal certificate of exemption, or any other valid form of exemption or protection.

6. In case of doubt as to whether a particular organization is a trade union covered by this instruction, reference should be made to the Secretary (R. 3) Ministry of National Service.

7. Nothing in this instruction in any way affects any individual trade union official instructions for whose protection have, before the date of this instruction, been issued from the War Office or the Ministry of National Service, and who has already been issued with M. N. S. Form R. 3476 or Army Form W. 3476.

## HISTORIC LANDMARK TO BE MADE MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

POMONA, Cal.—Members of the Los Angeles County Landmarks Club are behind a movement to rebuild the historic Vejar home near this city, burned Jan. 23. A number of the relics of early days in Southern California have been found to be safe, and since the thick adobe walls of the building are for the most part intact, it is hoped to restore the house as a museum. The house was built by Ramon Vejar, who brought there his bride, Teresa Palomares, daughter of Ignacio Palomares, to whom the King of Spain gave the San Jose grant, including the site of the house, in 1837.

## MILITARY ZONE IS ENLARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Under the terms of an agreement reached by federal authorities and Illinois officials for the supervision of the Illinois military camps, the military zone around the aviation field near Belleville, Ill., has been enlarged to include East St. Louis, Ill., which is more than 15 miles distant from the field. It is planned to enforce stringent regulations in regard to liquor and vice in the Illinois city.

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## DRIED VEGETABLES TO CUT FOOD COST

Pacific Coast Hop-Drying Plants to Be Used Extensively in New Industry—Saving to Be Made in Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A plan is being put into effect by E. Clemens Horst, who has extensive hop-drying plants at various points on the Pacific Coast from British Columbia to California, to utilize these plants for the purpose of drying vegetables. As these establishments have, in the aggregate, a very large capacity, and as they are used only a small part of the year in the hop business, vegetables may be dried in such quantities, says Mr. Horst, as to constitute an important contribution to the Government's food program. In fact, the Government has already taken cognizance of the undertaking, and contracts amounting to \$1,000,000 are to be filled.

Plants are now in operation turning out dried vegetable products in Agassiz and Sardinia, B. C.; in Polk County, Oregon, and in Sacramento, Placer, Yuba and Tehama counties, California. "Our hop-drying plants have turned out 1000 tons of hops, dry weight, per week, and we shall be able to exceed this amount in dried vegetables," said Mr. Horst.

On account of the great economy in transportation facilities that is offered by dried foods over other forms, and for the reason that, in his opinion, this form of food product offers an opportunity for the country greatly to increase its food supply, decrease the cost of production and reduce the cost to the consumer, Mr. Horst advises the establishment of commercial drying plants throughout the country to the extent that would constitute the formation of practically a new industry.

The saving made in transporting dried foods as compared with canned goods, for example, is important, said Mr. Horst, as the dried food weighs only about 5 or 10 per cent as much as the canned foods.

Before undertaking this work on a large scale, Mr. Horst set aside several thousand acres on one of his California ranches and made elaborate experiments with almost every variety of vegetable that could be procured. "When it was found," he said, "that one pound of dried cabbage was equal in bulk and weight to 20 pounds of the fresh vegetable, that the same was true of tomatoes, and that the ratio varied for other products down to six to one for potatoes, I was forcibly struck with the great saving that would accrue to our transportation systems if the dried article could be substituted for the fresh or canned product. For instance, 30 carloads of canned tomatoes would be equal to one carload of dried tomatoes. To the 30 carloads of canned tomatoes should be added another 30 cars for the trans-

portation of the tins from the factory to the cannery, and, in addition, the cars required for the transportation of all the basic material, such as tin and wood for crates and containers. Dried foods, on the other hand, besides being of much less weight and bulk, are put up in light paper cartons, made, for the most part, from waste paper material.

"The process of drying," says Mr. Horst, "is very simple, and can be done by anyone anywhere, with the proper facilities." After subjecting the dried foods to the severest tests, Mr. Horst asserts that "it is universally agreed that they are better than canned goods, and that most of those who know the foods agree that these are as good as fresh vegetables in season, and better than fresh vegetables out of season. What I have done others can do, for I claim to possess absolutely no secret process, knowledge, or ability which enables me to produce results not to be obtained by others."

## MALT RESTRICTION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Under the Malt (Restriction) Order, 1918, the Food Controller prohibits (except under license) the manufacture, sale, purchase, delivery or use of any malt or malt extract, from March 1, 1918. For the purpose of the order, the words malt, malt extract, or substitutes for malt as are manufactured by the steeping, roasting or treatment of any cereal. The order does not prevent the completion or manufacture of any malt which is already in process of manufacture on Feb. 28, 1918. So far as is necessary to enable a brewer for sale to brew the maximum barrelage permitted under the Food Controller's orders until June 30, 1918, the order does not prohibit the use of malt by such brewer or the delivery of malt to him under contracts existing at the date of the order. The order permits the purchase by a baker of malt and malt extract from a person licensed by the Food Controller to sell such articles, and the use of such articles by such baker for the purpose of making bread.

## PARCEL POST TO ADEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Postmaster-General announces that, except for naval and military addresses, the parcel post to Aden is suspended and letter packets must not exceed eight ounces in weight.

## WAR WAGED ON DRY ORDINANCE

Los Angeles Liquor Interests Seek Court Action in Effort to Prolong Saloon Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Hotel, restaurant and café proprietors have filed an application for an injunction to restrain the Mayor and city officials from enforcing the Gander Ordinance, which provides for the closing of all saloons in the city of Los Angeles, beginning April 1. The complaint contains 427 pages, most of which deals with the stock and fixtures of hotels, restaurants and cafés. It is alleged in the complaint that the election was not properly held, that the petition for the election was improper, and that the ordinance is invalid. It is also claimed that the liquor business is a legal business.

City Attorney Stephens has filed an answer denying all of the allegations in the complaint, with special reference to the invalidity of the ordinance. Another suit has been filed in the United States Court by liquor men. The action is based upon the contention of a retail liquor firm on the theory that by virtue of having paid its federal liquor license up to June 1, the firm was permitted to sell liquor until that time. It claimed that the federal license was paramount to any law enacted by city or state.

## ZONES PROPOSED FOR ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The City Planning Commission has made public a tentative plan for dividing St. Louis into five zones with respect to classes of buildings and their various uses as follows: First zone, a residence district in which only one-family homes may be built; second, residence district in which all forms of residences may be built; third, commercial district, for retail and wholesale buildings; fourth, industrial district, for so-called unobjectionable industries; and fifth, an unrestricted district in which any form of industry may locate. The proposed regulations would have to do only with future building.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## SWIFT STOCK IS MARKET FEATURE

**Traction Shares Are Strong in Boston—Trading on the New York Exchange Exceedingly Narrow, and Prices Are Firm**

A decidedly stagnant New York stock market prevailed in the early dealings today. The dullness and narrowness even exceeded some of the dowry sessions just preceding the recent striking war movements on the western battle front in Europe. Few price changes worthy of mention took place. Crucible Steel advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a point, and Marine common was up as much at one time, but the latter fell back. Inspiration gained half a point.

Swift, with a rise of three points, was the feature of the first few minutes of trading on the Boston stock exchange today. Elevated opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a point to just a shade above where it closed Thursday afternoon.

The New York List was almost at a standstill late in the first half hour. Swift was buoyant in Boston. It was reported that the buying of Swift came from Chicago where the stock was bid up at the opening. A report that the Henry suit against the packers had been dropped accounted for the advance of 11 points in the stock on the Boston exchange before the close. Boston Elevated was another strong feature, moving up more than 4 points. West End had a similar advance. United Fruit advanced a point.

Moderate net gains were made in New York at the close by Crucible, Inspiration, Anaconda, Wilson, Ohio Gas and Studebaker. The market continued exceedingly narrow until the end. New York total sales, 112,400 shares; \$4,332,000 bonds; for the week (five days): 1,920,900 shares; \$52,086,000 bonds.

## BIG GRAIN ACREAGE GAIN IN WEST

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—President Pennington of the Soo Line says he never saw so many tractors as when in the West recently. Big tractors are used, but in some places are found too heavy, and the smaller three-plow tractor is preferred. Great areas of new land are being broken, and an enormous increase in acreage will be made in the Canadian West and Montana, Washington and Oregon.

"Western Canada will have a big acreage of all grains," Mr. Pennington said. "There will be more wheat, barley, rye and oats than ever before. Not only are farmers adding to new breakings, but a considerable increase will come from wholesale operations of owners of large tracts, in some instances 5000, 10,000 and even 20,000 acres under one ownership, that will be broken with tractors."

"Live stock wintered well and I have never heard so little complaint of losses. Montana farmers were busy plowing and getting ready to plant spring crops, and winter wheat was coming along splendidly. Optimism prevails in the West and business men are confident."

"Western Canada has made great sacrifices for the Empire and there are many features unusual and unfavorable, the shortage of labor, for one thing. But instead of any despondency, there is the most buoyant sentiment. Everywhere I heard most optimistic talk as to the ultimate outcome of the war and the participation of Canada and everybody seemed confident there will be a big crop put in under most favorable conditions and that with reasonably good weather, conditions being very good to start, there should be big yields. With prices high, the West is bound to be prosperous."

**PENN-MEX FUEL COMPANY**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Penn-Mex Fuel Company, of the stock of which South Penn Oil Company owns 51 per cent, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917: Gross, \$1,606,752; net income, \$230,958; total surplus, \$560,648.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
**BOSTON AND VICINITY**  
Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, generally southwest.

For Southern New England: Fair to cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer to interior.  
For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer to night and Sunday.

North Atlantic States for week: Somewhat unsettled early in week with possibly some rain over Northern New England; higher temperatures; followed during middle and last days of week by generally fair weather and somewhat lower temperatures.

**TEMPERATURES TODAY**  
8 a. m. 28.10 a. m. 59  
12 noon 60  
8 p. m. 58

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
8 a. m.  
Albany 28 New Orleans 64  
Buffalo 28 New York 40  
Chicago 42 Philadelphia 42  
Cincinnati 36 Pittsburgh 34  
Denver 28 Portland, Me. 34  
Des Moines 42 Portland, Ore. 48  
Jacksonville 58 San Francisco 54  
San Antonio 46 St. Louis 50  
Nantucket 26 Washington 42

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Length of day 12:37:17 hours.  
Sun rises 5:31:12 a. m.; 1:14 p. m.  
Sun sets 6:08:00 p. m.; rises 9:30 p. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLES 15 MPH AT 6:30 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	134	134	134	134
Alaska Ju.	134	134	134	134
Am Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	78	79 1/2	77 1/2	79
Am Linseed	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
Am Steel Fy.	63	63	63	63
Am Smelt'g.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Anaconda	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
Atchafson	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Bald Loco.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Balt & Ohio	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
Battell	134	134	134	134
Beth Steel B.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
BFGoodrich	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Butte & Sup.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Petrol.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Can Pacific	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Central Fy.	38	38	38	38
Cit. Leather	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Cer de Pas	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
CM&STP	39 1/2	41	39 1/2	41
CM&STP pf.	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Chiripaw	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Chile Cop.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Chino Cop.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Prod.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Cruce Steel	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
Cuban CSug.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Fisher Body	34	34	34	34
Gen Chem.	170	170	170	170
Gen Electric	137	137	137	137
Gen Motors	118	118	118	118
Gt Nor. pf.	50	50	50	50
Gt Nor. Ore.	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Hartman Co.	37	37	37	37
Has & Bar.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ill Central	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Inspiration	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Int. Con. Cor.	7	7	7	7
Int. Mer. Mar.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 Mer. Mar. pf.	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Kenne. Cop.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lack Steel	76	76	76	76
Maxwell pf.	54	54	54	54
Mex Petrol.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Miami	31	31	31	31
Midvale St.	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
MoK & T.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Nat Lead	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	101	101	101	101
Nevada Con.	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
N.Y. Central	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
N.Y. & N. H.	16	16	16	16
N.Y. & N. H. L.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
N.W. & W.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
O Cities Gas	38	38	38	38
On Silver	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Pan-Am pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Penna.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pullman	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Ray Con.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Rdg 2d pf.	35	35	35	35
Repub. I & S.	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Royal Dutch	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Ry Steel Sp.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Sinclair Oil	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
So Pacific	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
So Ry	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
So Ry pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Studebaker	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Tenn. Cop.	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Union Pac.	119	120	119	120
United Fruit	123	123	123	123
UnRysSF	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
US CIP pf.	42	42	42	42
US Rub. pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
U S R & P.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U S Steel	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
U S Steel pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Utah Copper	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
V-C Chem.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Westashpf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Whitely-Mot.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Willis-Over	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Wilson Co.	53	53	53	53

\*Ex-dividend.

## NORTHERN STATES POWER'S SITUATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the Northern States Power Company has passed its regular quarterly dividend on the common stock, increasing demands for power on the company are far in excess of the amount which can be generated. Net earnings after fixed charges for the year 1917 were 1.83 times the preferred dividend requirements. Financing for the 1918 construction program is being satisfactorily arranged and proposed additions and extensions have been reduced to those absolutely necessary.

## SOUTHERN ROAD TO PAY OFF BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Louisville & Nashville road gives notice of the drawing for the sinking fund, under its general mortgage of 725 bonds, ranging from No. 22 to No. 19,886. The principle, plus 10 per cent premium, will be redeemed by the company's office in New York and after that date.

## CHICAGO BOARD

May	1.26%	1.26%	1.25%	1.25% b
Oats				
April	.90% b	.90%	.89%	.89%
May	.86%	.86%	.85%	.85%
Pork				
May	48.15	48.15	47.85	47.85
Lard				
March				25.72
May	26.00	26.00	25.75	25.82
July	25.95	26.00	25.72	



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

High Regard for Liberty Bonds  
Entertained by Large In-  
vestors—Banks in Good Posi-  
tion for Drive—Money Market

The high opinion entertained for Liberty bonds by large investors was exemplified this week. When it was announced that the third Liberty Loan would bear 4 1/2 per cent interest, and would offer other attractive features, even though the new issue would not be convertible into any subsequent loans, there was heavy buying of the second four on the stock exchanges. Selling, as they have been, well below par, the second four offered investors opportunity to buy them at a good discount. These are convertible into the new 4 1/2s, and it was apparent that they were purchased for the purpose of being converted and for permanent investment in the new issue. Never before in the history of the New York stock exchange were bond sales as heavy as they were this week, following the announcement of the new issue. One stock exchange firm executed an order for \$10,000,000 of the second four, which is probably the largest single order ever placed on any stock exchange. It is presumed that the heavy buying this week was on account of large investors. Otherwise the buying would have been more diversified.

Although the amount of the issue is only \$2,000,000,000 it is expected that the oversubscription will be heavy. Every effort is to be put forth by the bankers to make the campaign a success. Their machinery is well oiled, and the drive, which begins April 6, will be more thorough than either of the two preceding ones. It is intended that no man or woman shall escape a call from the bond salesman.

Bond houses always like to see a sinking fund attached to an issue they are handling. In this case there is a minimum of \$150,000,000 to be provided, which is substantial enough to impart a stabilizing effect to the market. As bankers understand the new issue, the 5 per cent sinking fund will apply as well to such bonds of previous issues as are converted into new 4 1/2s. In that case the sinking fund may be \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 larger.

One feature discussed in banking circles was that the Treasury had already resorted to issues of certificates of indebtedness at 4 1/2 per cent, such certificates being usable therefore to subscribe for the coming 4 1/2 per cent bonds. The question arises as to whether Mr. McAdoo, in case of subsequent issues of certificates, would lower the rate to 4 1/4 per cent; otherwise, people would be more inclined to subscribe to certificates bearing 4 1/2 per cent than to bonds bearing 4 1/4 per cent. But investment houses seem to think that in view of the fact that short-term money, as reflected in the money market, is commanding a higher rate than long-term investments, there is no anomaly in having certificates bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

There are now outstanding certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$2,150,000,000, of which \$1,250,000,000 were issued in anticipation of taxes, and \$900,000,000 in anticipation of the third Liberty Loan. Of the latter, \$1,000,000,000 are 4 1/2 per cent. Making the third Liberty bonds capable of being used for payment of inheritance taxes is considered an attractive feature. It is calculated to protect the market against heavy sales in settling up of estates. It also endows the third Liberty Loan with a special recommendation over previous Liberty Loan issues.

Authorization of \$1,500,000,000 additional for loans to the Allies during the coming summer was asked when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo revealed additional details of the third Liberty Loan plans to the House Ways and Means Committee. The Secretary explained that of the original \$7,000,000,000 authorized for those loans, only \$2,000,000,000 remains to be expended, and at the present rate of disbursement, \$500,000,000 a month, this sum will be exhausted by the end of the fiscal year, June 30. The additional amount asked will provide for loans to the end of September at the same rate. The total of United States loans to the Allies is \$4,960,000,000 to date, including the recent \$1,200,000,000 extended to Belgium. England has received \$2,520,000,000, France is second with \$1,440,000,000, and Russia received \$325,000,000. The national debt now stands around \$9,500,000,000, which means that every man, woman and child in the United States has lent his Government approximately \$95. At the beginning of the war, the United States debt stood at only \$1,000,000,000, or \$10 per capita.

Price fluctuations on the stock exchanges this week have been very irregular. Although the market experienced frequent setbacks the general tone was good. However, it has been more or less a professional affair and traders have devoted themselves to the specialties and industrials. The standard issues have been very much neglected. It is believed that some important development of an international character is needed to lift the market out of its rut.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rules firm at 6 per cent. Time money is dull and unchanged with respect to general conditions. There have been a few transactions at 6 per cent for short maturities.

**SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver steady 92 1/2 unchanged.

WOOL SITUATION  
IN ARGENTINA

New Valuations for Collection of  
Export Tax Showed the Ex-  
tent of Falling Off in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The two months or more of almost complete tieup in the local wool market has brought about a resultant weakness in prices which is shown in the new table of valuations for the collection of the export tax during March. The appraisements show a decrease of about \$60, gold, a ton.

The export tax on wool, as on other articles, is fixed by a monthly appraisement of the current market value and the tax is a certain specified percentage of the difference between this monthly appraised value and a fixed valuation which is fixed on pre-war prices.

Unwashed wool from the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes are appraised for March at \$141.44, gold, a metric ton. The basic price is \$600.60, so that the tax is paid on the difference, or \$459.16. As the tax is 15 per cent, the export tax to be paid on this class of wool during March is \$126.126 a ton. The appraised valuation of this wool for March is \$148.48, the March price showing a falling off of \$48.04.

Unwashed wool from Buenos Aires, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego is appraised at \$108.89 for March, which is \$37.36 below the February valuation of \$146.25. The tax to be collected on wool from these districts in March is \$97.02 a ton.

Unwashed wool from Mendoza, San Luis and other districts is valued at \$665.28 a ton for taxation purposes and the tax for March is \$58.21 a ton. The appraised value of unwashed wools from Santa Fe, Cordoba, La Pampa, Rio Negro and Chubut is \$887.04 a ton. The February appraisement on these same wools was \$29.56 a ton higher, or \$916.60. The tax on these wools during March will be \$77.616 a ton.

DOMESTIC TRADE  
ON GROWING SCALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Domestic trade of the United States expands as the season advances, and optimism grows, although many lines chafe under price regulations imposed by the Government. Lack of labor, dearth of materials and paucity of cars prevent even heavier movements, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the business situation, which continues:

An early Easter, accompanied by favorable weather, has brought retail trade to the forefront; buying from wholesale dealers for fall shipments is active, industry is brisk, collections are more favorable than otherwise, crop news, except for absence of rain in the Southwest, is excellent and widespread preparations are being made for increased planting this spring.

Not less to say government buying dominates everything, but even so, the normal civilian requirements of the country are expanding and merchants who failed to cover their fall needs earlier in the season are now coming to market only to find that staple commodities are scarce and that prices are much higher than when they were last engaged in shopping.

Demand centers mostly on essentials, but at that some heretofore neglected articles of adornment have received more attention.

Bradstreet's figures the weekly bank clearings in the United States at \$5,568,356,000, or 8 per cent more than they were for the corresponding period last year. Outside of New York the clearings were 23.4 per cent larger than they were in the corresponding week last year.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC  
EQUIPMENT PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Southern Pacific Company officials are hopeful that the huge construction program outlined by that company will ease the situation on the Pacific coast. This program calls for 117 new locomotives, 3600 freight cars of various types and sundry other equipment. Part of this order has already been filled and a good portion is classified as "now building."

The Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento and Los Angeles are reported to be each turning out an average of 12 cars a day. According to General Superintendent of Motive Power George McCormick, 11 locomotives have been delivered from Eastern shops and nine have been turned out of California shops, which have been ordered to supply 50. As a further result of the activities of the company's home shops, more than 770 box cars and 500 flat cars have been added to the available equipment.

**BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE**  
BOSTON, Mass.—Figures representing clearing house exchanges and balances for today, week and month compare:

Saturday—1918 1917  
Exchanges \$4,430,125 \$38,354,506  
Balances 5,383,596 4,314,916  
For week—  
Exchanges 265,542,860 216,727,027  
Balances 51,171,057 31,391,919  
Month—March—  
Exchanges 1,110,375,229 971,569,580  
Balances 197,697,490 141,809,999  
The Boston sub-treasury credit balance today is \$108,343.

**LEE RUBBER & TIRE**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chairman Watson of the Lee Rubber & Tire Company said that the company did a business of \$4,000,000 during 1918, and estimated average profits at about 10 per cent of \$400,000.

TIN SITUATION  
RATHER TRYING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Scarcity of spot tin is acute. Neither Straits nor Banca is to be had in the open market, the only metal available being Bolivian and Chinese No. 1, the best of which is 99 per cent in quality. Eastern tin is not being reshipped from England to the United States, and the short supply is believed to be due largely to the scarcity of bottoms. Practically all tin from the East is taken by the Government.

Ordinary domestic trade, restricted to lower grades, is extremely dull. Dealers' quotations are \$8 to 93 cents, according to quantity and urgency. They say that if they had Straits to sell it would be quoted at more than \$1.

## REAL ESTATE

The Marion E. Sturges property at 509 Pleasant Street, South Weymouth, has been sold, it consists of over one-third acre of land, a 6-room modern house, large poultry house and other outbuildings. Nellie C. Frazer of Springfield, took title and is already in possession.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on East Main Street, Milford, consisting of four acres of land, a house of five rooms, barn and poultry house. William Clancy conveyed to John Anderson who bought for a home.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property at 285 Brookline Street, Cambridge, consisting of a two-family frame house and 6500 square feet of land, assessed in all for \$6100, of which \$2900 is on the lot. Frank E. Kelly et al. conveyed to Augusta E. Perkins and Anna C. Lundgren, who bought for a home and investment. Henry N. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

The estate of Elizabeth Cushman has sold to H. C. Marcy a property at 30 Rockledge Road, Newton Highlands, consisting of a nearly new stucco house and 18,000 square feet of land. The total valuation is about \$10,000. Gilbert H. Noyes has sold to the same purchaser a strip of land adjoining the above estate of about 2300 square feet. Alvord Bros. were the brokers.

## BOUGHT IN THE WEST END

William J. Winslow took title to the four-story brick house and 1166 square feet of land, situated at 22 Bullfinch Street, West End, owned by Adelaide L. O'Brien et al. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$15,000, which includes \$8200 carried on the land.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

All the papers have gone to record in a sale of improved property, owned by the Dorchester Mutual Associates, and located at 1 Bearse Street, corner of Crest Avenue, Dorchester, consisting of a frame dwelling and 3644 square feet of land, taxed on a valuation of \$3400 including \$400 on the lot. The same grantors also sold a block of four frame dwelling houses, situated 18 to 24 Avondale Place, together with 8624 square feet of land. This parcel carries an assessment of \$4800, of which \$1300 is land value.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	8 1/2	8 1/2
do etfs	8	8 1/2
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Calcedonia	49	42
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Con.	15 1/2	15 1/2
"Chev. Modest"	11 1/2	11 1/2
Cone Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
"Copper"	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cosden O. & G.	6 1/2	7
Curtiss	10 1/2	10 1/2
Dixie	10 1/2	10 1/2
Eureka	14 1/2	14 1/2
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Green Monster	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jerome Verde	6 1/2	6 1/2
Jumbo	13	15
Lake Torp Boat	25	39
Magma Cop.	50	78
Marlin Arms	70	78
Max Munitions	4 1/2	5 1/2
McKin Bar	49	45
Merritt	18 1/2	19
Met. Petro.	14	14
Midwest	94	97
Midwest Refg.	102	104
New Cornelia	16 1/2	17
Nixon	1	1 1/2
Okla. P. & R.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Oklmulgee	8 1/2	8 1/2
Peerless	16	17 1/2
Penn. Ky.	5	5 1/2
Provincial	50	52
Sampula Ref.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sequoia Oil	1	1 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	1 1/2	1 1/2
Smith Motors	2 1/2	2 1/2
Stewart Min.	4	4 1/2
Submarine Boat	12	12
Success Min.	12	12
United Motors	25 1/2	26 1/2
Un Verde Ext.	37	38 1/2
U. S. Steam	4 1/2	5
Victoria	4	4 1/2
Wright-Martin	7	7 1/2

## NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual—Surplus \$61,389,120, increase \$6,432,290; aggregate reserve \$569,500,000; loan discounts, etc., \$4,335,461,000; decreased \$11,750,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$102,082,000, decrease \$181,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$555,104,000, increase \$15,585,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies, \$17,576,000, increase \$370,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies' depositors \$7,820,000, increase \$589,000; demand deposits \$3,752,355,000, increase \$40,236,000; time deposits \$183,355,000, decrease \$6,448,000; circulation \$35,872,000, increase \$409,000.

## BIG WAR WORK IN STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In connection with government work, more than 80 per cent of the business of the United States Steel Corporation represents products for war purposes.

COTTON MARKET  
IS IRREGULAR

Prices Largely Influenced by the  
Unsettling Character of the  
War News—Heavy Liquidation  
Followed by Good Rally

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cotton market has been irregular during the past week owing to the unsettling character of the war news. The initial successes of the Germans led to heavy realizing or liquidation which sent prices off about 75 to 85 points below the high records of the previous Friday. As soon as liquidation subsided, however, the market became steadier owing to the continued bullish average of southern spot news, the appearance of trade buying on the decline, and a more optimistic view of later reports from France.

Advices as to the new crops' start have been generally favorable except for the dry weather in the Southwest. It seems that an early start is being secured. There is also an increasing tendency to count upon a large acreage. The preliminary report of a prominent local authority indicated an increase of 2.5 per cent in acreage.

Coincidentally with these reports have come claims of increased sales of fertilizers and mules which would either tend to confirm the expectation of increased acreage, or indicate efforts to grow an increased crop per acre.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, March 30

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:  
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.  
Birmingham, Ala.—J. A. Blumberg; Essex.  
Chicago—D. S. Anderson and Thomas Webster of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thos. French & Sons; Avery.  
Dallas, Tex.—B. Aronoff of Dallas Jobbing House; Essex.  
Havana, Cuba—R. Abadin of Abadin & Co.; U. S.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—E. Dooley of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley of George D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.  
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy of Levy, Wolff & Pitts Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame Sacramento, Cal.—A. J. Fontaine of Hale Co.; U. S.  
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.  
San Francisco—C. A. Dibble of Hale Co.; Essex.  
San Jose, Cal.—C. E. A. Votrs; U. S.  
Seattle, Wash.—W. J. Johnson of Phil. S. Louis-H. Vinsonhale of Vinsonhale Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French of George H. French & Sons; Avery.  
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the fish pier this morning were: Schooner Genesta with 105,200 pounds of ground fish and the steamer Cyda with 7000 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$7@8.75, market cod \$4.50@5 and haddock from \$4.50@7.25.

Fresh fish arrivals for the week ending March 28, 1918 and for the same week in the previous year were as follows: 77 arrivals landing 4,665,428 pounds of groundfish in 1918 and 40 arrivals with 1,802,275 pounds in 1917.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—There were many arrivals at the fish pier this morning, bringing in mostly salt herring and haddock. The Schooner Wildo L. Streams from Boston, brought in 50,000 pounds of fresh fish, and sold halibut at 20 and 17 cents per pound. The best stock for the day was the Schooner Robert and Richard with a stock of \$5300, the crew receiving \$151 each. Another good catch was the Schooner Squanto with a stock of \$4787, the crew receiving \$134 each. Gill netters landed 50,000 pounds of fish, consisting mostly of codfish.

## INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	220.00	225.00
American Glue Co. pfd.	137.00	141.00
Arlington Mills	115.00	120.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	83.00	86.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	94.00	97.00
Draper Corporation	109.00	111.00
Farr-Albana	170.00	175.00
Mountain States Tel.	102.00	102.00
Otis Elevator common	40.00	42.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	195.00	200.00
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.	82.00	87.00
Southern N. H. Tel.	105.00	108.00
U. S. Envelope Co. pfd.	104.00	105.00
U. S. Envelope Co. com.	190.00	203.00
Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	73.00	77.00
Waltham Watch Co. com.	19.00	19.00

## INCREASED WATER POWER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California Railroad Commission, after state-wide investigation of water-power facilities, has recommended new extensions for generating hydroelectric energy to cost approximately \$20,000,000. Increased use of water power would effect considerable economy in fuel oil used. The commission recommends that the Southern California Edison Company formulate a plan for financing \$15,000,000 for building new power plants and extensions.

WESTINGHOUSE CO.  
OF CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Westinghouse Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

\*Equal to 13.5% on \$6,230,000 stock.

1917 1918  
Profits \$1,567,199 \$1,154,533  
War tax 609,913  
Net 957,285 1,154,533  
Available for divs. \$46,276 \$79,339  
Dividends 498,352 498,516  
Surplus 347,924 479,917

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MME. CLARA BUTT  
AND HER PUBLIC

Contralto Talks on Popularization of Music—As to Voices—English Language in Song

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Of the 1250 professional singers who, as the Musical Directory tells us, are resident in the city of London and its suburbs, how many have a following big enough to fill the Albert Hall? The answer, and any London concert agent will vouch for its correctness, is—none. In the most literal sense, therefore, the popularity of Mme. Clara Butt with English concert audiences may be spoken of as unique. And, for once, what is true musically of London, is true also of the provinces.

The musical artist may, and often does, regard the adjective popular as a synonym for the cheap, the crude, or the mediocre; but if music is ever to render to humanity that greater service dreamed of by men of genius like Beethoven and Wagner, the day must come when great art and popular art will mean one and the same thing. "What is the matter with our art? Why is it that modern music is the exclusive property of the modern musician?" asked a well-known composer recently, and answering his own question, he said: "One could not help feeling that it had become too subtle, too complex, too dependent upon the life of the study. It would be well for the music of the future to hark back to the music made by the simple people themselves."

Many have noticed that apart from the standard activity shown by the younger school of British composers, there has been amongst "the simple people themselves" a remarkable revival of popular interest in music, particularly during the last two or three years. This view is confirmed by Mme. Clara Butt, the contralto, who has, obviously, wide opportunities for judgment. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she said:

"Unquestionably, I find an increased appreciation and keener perception of the importance of music wherever I go. And this is strikingly evident in the big industrial towns in the north—towns, one must remember, not musical in the sense, for example, that Manchester, Liverpool, or Leeds, is musical. My own experience is that instead of getting shorter, queues grow longer; and people seem willing to pay not only for a ticket, but, in addition, the price of waiting long hours outside a concert hall. Again, I am often astonished at the attention with which these audiences listen. As the saying goes, one could hear a pin drop.

"The program of my present tour includes songs by Handel, Rachmaninoff, sung by the way, in Italian and Russian; an aria of Beethoven's; and songs by English composers—Mr. Edward Gorman, Mr. Hamilton Harry and Mr. Harold Craxton, my accompanist. Although I have wondered sometimes if my audiences would not be happier listening to 'The Lost Chord,' they often rapturously endorse music that must be quite outside the range of their previous musical experience. And here I must make a confession. I feel now that in the past, perhaps, I have been a little over-anxious to give the public what the public wants—or shall I say what the public is supposed to want?"

Asked what, in her opinion, were the reasons for the increased interest in music, Mme. Butt replied: "The conditions under which we are all living. There exists, as never before, a need of the solace and refreshment that art brings. In every human being is a latent love of beauty and truth, and today many are awakening to their heritage for the first time. Another reason is purely economic. Large classes, particularly in the industrial areas, are now earning higher wages; and that, of course, means greater spending capacity.

"The familiar head-shawl of the factory hand, for instance, is being replaced by the hat; and concerts, like hats, are now within the reach of thousands who formerly could not afford either. Yet another reason, I think, could be found in the numberless concerts given to soldiers. They are helping enormously to raise the general standard of musical taste. The men have a hearty aversion to so-called patriotic songs and the wishy-washy sentimental ballad—anyone who knows uncensored versions of their own ballads can understand that—and prefer to listen to the songs that they themselves cannot sing. My husband tells me that in France, as far as his experience goes, one of the most popular is a song by Vaughan Williams."

Speaking of her own personal preferences in music, the singer said: "I adore Debussy and am tremendously interested in the work of moderns, like Havel, Stravinsky and Schoenberg. I was present at Queen's Hall when the 'Six Orchestral Pieces' of the last-named were heard. Personally, I think the bewilderment felt by many people in listening to the new music is largely self-created; and I cannot understand how, if the hearer is free from prejudice, such music is found difficult to grasp. After all, what these composers are saying today, everybody will be saying tomorrow, or the day after. Should it not be easier to listen to new conceptions of musical art than to those worn and adored by repetition?"

"Some, of course, find pleasure in platitudes, musical and otherwise; but, for many of us, when platitudes come in at the door, interest flies out of the window. It sounds like dreadful heresy, but, frankly, Mozart annoys me. Mozart in his time was wonderful, but surely superficial. I



Mme. Clara Butt, contralto

cannot sing tragic words to pretty, tuneful music."

In response to a question, the contralto professed an entire disagreement with certain modern theories of voice production, particularly with the hypothesis that the singing and speaking voice are fundamentally the same. She pointed out that a singer with a beautiful singing voice often has an ugly speaking voice, and that the owner of a fine speaking voice frequently has no singing voice at all.

"In my opinion," she went on, "voices are born, not made. It has always appeared to me that far too much attention is given to what may be called the merely physical side of singing. At the risk of being misunderstood, I may say that, personally, I regard the voice as something not physical, but mental—the expression of the musical and artistic intelligence. I fail to see how the voice can be separated or even thought of apart from the musical sensibility of its possessor. In other words, the singer can only give utterance to what he, or she, perceives of musical truth and beauty."

Speaking of the education of English singers, she said: "English singers have, in the past, been strangely neglectful of their own language; perhaps because it is their own. They have taken an immense amount of pains in acquiring a good French or Italian diction and forgotten that such a thing as English diction existed. Owing to the war, however, singers are having to study at home. This will help to produce not only good English singers, but what is equally important, English teachers who know how to teach. And already it may be said that the demand is creating the supply."

The artist was emphatic on the subject of musical education in English public and preparatory schools. "I feel strongly," she said, "that sport plays a part altogether beyond its value; and I hasten to explain that I am in no way biased against games. Indeed I am fond of all games myself—the boy who has a natural inclination toward music, I speak with experience, gets little or no encouragement. The public school attitude was perhaps accurately expressed by a boy of my acquaintance, who remarked of an exceptionally clever friend: 'Oh, So-and-so will never get on in life, he is no good at games.' Of the importance and the great mission of art, future citizens are taught practically nothing. If not actually looking at it askance, the current ideal of good form views art as a diversion of quite minor importance. At one school I know, one of the most expensive in England, the same master teaches piano, violin, organ, cello, harmony and theory, in fact any instrument or branch of music that a boy wishes to learn, and, I believe, dancing! A musical Admirable Crichton could not make such teaching adequate, much less efficient."

"This may be exceptional, but I fear that the attitude which it represents is not. The English are undoubtedly a music-loving folk; and it says much that, in spite of the indifference of the public schools and their far-reaching influence, the art of music is progressing in England by leaps and bounds."

Mme. Butt made her first and only appearance in opera as a student, at 17 years of age, when she played the title role of Gluck's "Orpheus." A question as to the chances of her re-appearance on the stage elicited the enigmatical reply: "Unlikely things may happen!"

## CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The cataract of music has dwindled somewhat in the course of the week. The halls which formerly were crowded of Sundays by recitalists and their patrons were occupied last Sunday only by one performer, and only the Chicago Symphony Orchestra provided music for the community during the week. That organization offered its public (March 22-23) a program which comprised the overture to Gluck's opera "Ruslan and Ludmilla," the "Manfred" symphony by Tchaikovsky and the violin concerto by Beethoven, its solo part interpreted by Mischa Elman. Gluck's opera is not heard beyond the frontiers of Russia; nor is the overture a familiar composition to people who take their pleasures in the concert halls. Mr. Stock pulled it out from a forgotten cabinet in the library of the Orchestral Association and put it on one of the programs a season or two ago, and the vivacity and the tunefulness of the piece pleased those who hearkened to it and pleased the conductor, who had discovered, probably, that the overture to Weber's "Oberon," "Der Freischütz" and "Euryanthe" are likely to become a little stale when they have served the purpose of curtain-raiser, frequently enough.

If Gluck's overture is but infrequently performed, Tchaikovsky's "Manfred" symphony also does not bask continually in the favor of the conductors of symphony concerts. The work is at once lengthy and dejected. No composer ever was quite so byronic as Tchaikovsky; none took so much enjoyment in tears and lamentations as he. The "Manfred" symphony weeps somewhat overmuch. Its hero eventually becomes a pathetic figure; and one's feeling of admiration for the Russian master's brilliance in handling the amazing business of a bacchanale in the domains of Arimanes is finally dominated by one of satisfaction, when all the hurly-burly has been brought to a conclusion. It must be said, however, that Mr. Stock's performers accomplished a brilliant reading of a work which gives its performers many opportunities to disclose their virtuosity.

Mischa Elman was not altogether fortunate in his labors with the concerto by Beethoven. His E string broke twice and he was compelled to exchange violins with the concertmaster. But even if that misfortune had not fallen upon him, the Russian violinist would not have been all convincing in his interpretation, which on this occasion lacked what, for want of a better definition, may be called the classic spirit.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered last Thursday one of its popular programs. These concerts are presented every two or three weeks at a nominal rate of admission, and the tickets are distributed through the settlement districts. This educational work of the greatest value is being accomplished; and that the labor is bearing fruit, may be gathered from the circumstance that symphonies are among the most applauded compositions on the programs. When it is remembered that Theodore Thomas, the founder of the Chicago orchestra, was constrained to placate even the connoisseurs at the regular concerts with occasional programs upon which the tickets are distributed through the settlement districts, it is not surprising that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra should have been so successful in its popular work.

ticana," it will be seen that great strides have been made in the furtherance of culture, in the course of a decade or so.

This latest concert of the popular series has been of more particular interest because for the first time the patrons of the entertainments were invited to suggest the works that should be performed at it. They chose these by mail from the repertoire of the season, and those which received the highest number of votes were selected for the program. The greatest number of requests was given to Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," but the fourth symphony by Tchaikovsky received only one vote less. Dvorák's symphony, "From the New World," also stood high in the voting, but not so high as the composition by Tchaikovsky. Other pieces which were voted on to the program were the "Magic Fire" scene from Wagner's "Die Walküre," the large by Handel, the berceuse from Godard's "Joceelyn," some of Dvorák's arrangements of the Hungarian dances by Brahms, Keller's valse caprice, and the previously mentioned symphony by Tchaikovsky and march by Sir Edward Elgar.

The recital last Sunday (March 24) was given by Henriot Levy, a local pianist. There was nothing particularly novel or new in the program, but an excellent effect was made by three pieces of his own composition, pieces which were distinguished for poetic fancy and imaginativeness of style. As a performer, Mr. Levy disclosed a touch of considerable charm and admirable musicianship. Not an executant of remarkable brilliancy, his reading of Beethoven's 32 variations in C minor and of Schumann's long fantasia, was made less effective than otherwise it might have been by the player's inaccuracies. He delivered himself, however, of a beautiful performance of Chopin's sonata, op. 58, and of two pieces, published without opus number, by Mendelssohn.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The most interesting concert of the week was given by Mr. Adrian Boult, with the London Symphony Orchestra at the Queen's Hall. The program included "Asia" from Ravel's "Schéhérazade," sung by Mr. Yves Tinayre, and Vaughan Williams' fine "London" symphony. Mr. Boult has decided to repeat the latter work at his fourth concert on April 18, substituting it for the second symphony of Brahms.

Stravinsky's "Pribaoutki" (chansons populaires), for voice, flute, oboe, cor anglais, clarinet, bassoon, violin, viola, cello and double bass, was given a first performance in London at the last concert of the London String Quartet. Miss Olga Haley was the vocalist and Mr. Eugene Goossens, Jr., the conductor. The program also included Mr. J. B. McEwen's "Theodora" quartet in E flat. Miss Myra Hess played a group of pianoforte pieces by Debussy at the same concert.

Before these lines are in print, Sir Thomas Beecham, with only a few days' notice, will have started a five-weeks' season of opera in English at Drury Lane. The repertoire for the first week includes "The Marriage of Figaro," "Aida," "Samson and Delilah," "Faust," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Magic Flute," "La Bohème," "Il Trovatore" and Bach's "Phœbus and Pan."

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the presentation of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House last Tuesday night, Mme. Geraldine Farrar gave another example of the ideas of the functions of a "singing actress" about which she has recently begun to write for the public prints. Her name, in the first place, had attracted an enormous audience. And her performance, by reason of its vitality alone, doubtless made certain positive impressions upon a section of those who heard and watched her with attention. But by some her work might have been called "opera as a movie actress sees it," certainly the most conservative, indeed friendly, judgment could hardly deny that the work of the prima donna emphasized too violently the histrionic demands of operatic art.

There is something to say for this treatment of a rôle when an artist's vocal resources are as restricted as those of Mme. Farrar have become in recent seasons. Even on this platform, however, Mme. Farrar exposed herself to critical reproach. She did not offer so much a careful study of the willful, wayward gypsy girl, with hints of the tragedy which ultimately overcame her, as a rather naive picture of a high-spirited American girl having an excellent "time" on the stage. The exploitation of her personality is by no means as high an artistic feat as, say, her conscientious and restrained performance of "Madam Butterfly" in this city a few weeks ago. The work of the prima donna marked an advanced stage in the new methods she has set for herself in recent seasons. And it is evident now that unless she is more discreet about her importation of musical comedy manners and methods in opera, she will arrive at a point where she will be utterly without artistic justification or popular support. She has largely sacrificed the former already. And the tributes of overshadowing applause won by her associate artists on this occasion were prophetic of the popular verdict.

Mr. Martinelli sang with the resplendent vocal power and the punct-

tilious care which characterize his best moments. Here is an artist who grows year by year. Where will he stop? The delightful measures assigned to Micaela are a great aid to any singer; and Mme. Marie Sundellus made the most of them. Clarence Whitehill was a stalwart and staid Escamillo. Mme. Lenora Sparkes, Mme. Flora Perini, Leon Rothier, Albert Reiss and Angelo Bada were satisfactory in the minor rôles.

No more impressive tribute could be paid to the virility and individuality of the Russian school of music than that afforded by the pair of symphony concerts given by the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski at the Academy of Music last week.

The program was made up exclusively from the modern Russians. Opening with the Tchaikovsky "Romeo and Juliet," it ran through Arensky's variations on a theme of Tchaikovsky for string orchestra, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Capriccio Espagnol," Scriabine's "Poème de l'extase," and came to a brilliant ending with the dances of the Polovetzki maidens from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Mabel Garrison made one of her rare appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House, last Thursday, when she substituted for Mme. Barrientos in the mad scene from "Lucia," which formed a part of a matinee devoted to four acts from as many works. The American coloratura soprano once again proved her worth, singing the difficult music with remarkable flexibility of utterance and rare beauty of tone; and the audience responded before this year to Mme. Galli-Curci alone among singers.

Leopold Auer gave his much-heralded recital in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. This violinist, whom this country has known only as the teacher of the great, does not play as well as certain of his gifted pupils, his weakness lying in his inability to encompass the technical difficulties of rapid passages, which results in faulty intonation and blurred tone. Very wisely he devoted his program to the masterpieces of the Eighteenth Century, omitting all the purely virtuosic compositions which the following years brought forth. Accordingly, he had full opportunity to disclose a truly fine cantilena, that was particularly pleasing in pianissimo passages. Here, indeed, it was possible to see how so many of his pupils develop a tone of silvery loveliness.

Compositions of John Powell were presented at the last subscription concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor, at Carnegie Hall, on Saturday evening. One of them was a Negro rhapsody, for piano and orchestra, which was performed with the composer at the piano. In this work Mr. Powell appeals in an irresistible way to listeners' sense of humor, and furthermore in a convincing way to their sense of artistic fitness and proportion. His score abounds in well-managed contrasts of orchestra against the solo instrument. In the middle portion of the rhapsody, the principal tune is treated dialogue-fashion, orchestra speaking and piano answering, until just the moment when it is time for the subject of conversation to change. Were the composer a little more apt at making transitions from one section of his piece to the next, he would have the final accomplishment of a musical poet. Another Powell work on the program was the piano suite, "At the Fair," sparklingly arranged for orchestra by Mr. Altschuler.

The Philharmonic Society brought its season to a close on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Stransky led his men through a request program, including the Tchaikovsky fifth symphony excerpts from the music-dramas of Wagner. Mr. Stransky is always at his best when conducting the symphonies of the great Russian, and Sunday furnished but another manifestation of this. The performance was in all respects a delightful one, being surcharged with barbaric feeling and deeply emotional significance. The war has had little effect upon the Philharmonic audiences, and this year has really been the best the organization has had.

Following Saturday's production of Henry F. Gilbert's "The Dance in the Place Congo," the Metropolitan Orchestra played the same composer's "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes." Like its immediate predecessor, the work pointed to the fact that among American composers Gilbert is doing the most to write music that is essentially American in spirit and understanding. The overture is based upon thematic material drawn from the great fountain of the Negro spirituals, and is an excellent example of the possibilities of such in the hands of a learned and inspired composer.

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## ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The last note sounded in the regular season of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Max Zach, conductor, was Wagnerian, the overture to "Meistersinger" being the closing number of the fifteenth program. The chief sentiment, however, of the final pair of concerts was not of comedy, but of tragedy, inasmuch as the long number presented was the "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikovsky. The development of the orchestra as a group of interpretative musicians reached its highest point in the performance of the Russian symphonist's popular masterpiece. It touched a mark hardly inferior in the performance of Liszt's "Tasso" symphonic poem, which was also on the program. The soloist in the concert was Miss Helen Stanley, soprano, who sang Mendelssohn's aria, "Infelice," Debussy's air of Lia from "L'Enfant Prodigue" and Godard's air of Leonora from "Le Tasse."

The orchestra has added to its repertoire this season the following works:

Balakireff, symphonic poem, "En Bohème"; Ballantine, prelude to "The Delectable Forest"; Casella, suite in C, "To John Ruskin"; Chadwick, "Lochmivar" ballad, and "Tam o' Shanter" ballad; d'Albert, concerto for violoncello; d'Indy, "Mountain" symphony; Elgar, overture, "In the South"; Hadley, "North, East, South, West" symphony; Liszt, "Faust" symphony; Roger-Ducasse, "Le Furet" scherzo; Whithorne, "Ranga," symphonic fantasia.

Miss Marie Ruemmel, pianist, appearing at the Sheldon Memorial on the evening of Thursday, March 21, presented "Vision d'automne," by Isidor Philipp, the C minor prelude of M. E. Gignoux and other works. Alice Ruemmel, violinist, made her first public appearance at the recital, presenting the Bruch concerto in G minor.

## OPERA IN FLORENCE, ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy.—The opera season at the Pergola Theater opened on March 9, with the "Fanciulla del West" of Puccini, and the following cast: Elsa Raccanelli, soprano; Amedeo Bassi, tenor; Giuseppe Montanelli, baritone; and Sig. Paterno, bass. Other pieces to be given are "Butterfly," "Manon" (Massenet) and "I Puritani"; also "Loreley," by Catalani, the gifted composer, whose works are not sufficiently known outside of Italy.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Pleasure and Pain

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF THERE is no pain in the flesh there is no pleasure in the flesh. That is a metaphysical statement which the great world does not quite know whether it wants to accept or not. And the cause of its hesitation is just this, that it has not the very remotest idea in what true pleasure lies. The cynic who declared that life would be bearable without its amusements went unconsciously far nearer the truth than either he or his audience was aware. For, as a matter of fact, the audience clings to those pleasures with the embrace of madness. The wise man, who was a king in Jerusalem, in the days of long ago, summed up this human dream of pleasure in matter in one terrible diatribe, and cast it all from him as "vanity and vexation of spirit," and declared that there "was no profit under the sun." Centuries later, in the pages of Science and Health, to give only one specific example on page 6, Mrs. Eddy told the world what was ailing it, in words against which it has rebelled ever since, largely because she also told it the remedy, a remedy it was loath to take: "To cause suffering as the result of sin, is the means of destroying sin. Every supposed pleasure in sin will furnish more than its equivalent of pain, until belief in material life and sin is destroyed."

Now the world will admit, willingly enough, that pleasure resulting in or derived from sin is wrong; its quarrel with metaphysics is something different, it is as to what comprises sin. The human mind, to be exact, has a horror of exact definitions, but the philosopher does not quite realize why, until he has passed through the fire of human experience himself, or has begun to plumb the depths of metaphysics. The Preacher learned through bitter experience, and gave the world the benefit of that experience, with all the concentrated gall of disillusionment: "The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning; but the heart of fools is in the house of mirth." Much more gently, but equally remorselessly, Mrs. Eddy stated the same conclusion, on page 296 of Science and Health: "Progress is born of experience. It is the ripening of mortal man, through which the mortal is dropped for the immortal. Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self."

Now in spite of the vitriolic declaration of the Preacher: "I said of laughter, it is mad; and of mirth, What doeth it?" there is the mirth of

saints as well as the mirth of evil, the laughter of salvation as well as the laughter of madness. The task of the metaphysician, then, is to distinguish between Principle and error in every case. In order to do this scientifically, which is the only true way, he must come down to definitions: he must, for the present purpose, decide exactly what sin is. Sin, then, is not a mere expression of human judgment, of social expediency, or of developed civilization. It is the antithesis of righteousness, and so not merely the reverse of human good, but often a synonym for it. For example, human good, throughout the ages, has proclaimed varying religions the zenith of righteousness. In this way the mistletoe of the Druids, the license of Olympus, or the cruelties of Vishnu, were, each in their day, endowed with a special sanctity. Yet no one, today, would pretend that their rites were good because they were buttressed by human passions and human ignorance.

It is necessary, then, to find a definition of sin not just agreeable to the human senses, or convincing to the human intellect, but scientifically exact. Now God, obviously, necessarily, and demonstrably, is divine Principle, since divinity divorced from Principle would be a contradiction in terms. Sin, on the other hand, is equally obviously anything which constitutes a denial of God, of Principle. But God is not only Principle, God is Spirit, therefore sin is a denial of anything either in Principle or spiritual. This, of course, does not mean that every contradiction of Spirit constitutes an equal degree of sin. There is a great gulf fixed between a mathematical miscalculation and murder. But both are, in their degree, devoid of Principle, and as such denials of God, and so sin. Sin, then, is sin, as is drunkenness, even though the great gulf yawns between a bone broken through an accident, and one broken owing to drunkenness. The gulf is the difference between a sin of omission and commission, even though of sins of commission themselves there are many degrees. The man, that is to say, who suffers from a headache as a result of drunkenness has been guilty of an active denial of Principle. But the man who suffers from a headache in the belief that there is sensation in matter is being guilty of attributing inharmonious to Principle, and so denying the fact that God made everything that was made, and made it good.

God, however, being Spirit, and

matter being the opposite of Spirit, it is obvious that any belief in the reality of matter is a denial of Spirit, of God. Consequently the man who believes either in pleasure or in pain in matter, is believing in something which is a denial of God, an expression of untruth, and to the extent of his denial is guilty of sin. This, surely, is why Christ Jesus declared, "The flesh profiteth nothing," and why Paul wrote, "They that are in the flesh cannot please God." To please God, to come into accord with Principle, it is necessary then to deny matter, just as in order to find that which profiteth, it is necessary to turn, as Jesus indicated, to Spirit and to Truth. In turning to Truth or Spirit, then, a man turns away from the flesh, and in learning the spiritual fact or Truth, he is released from the ignorance of the senses, and is made free of matter.

The difficulty of making this change, from a material to a spiritual outlook, lies, of course, in the materiality of the human mind, reinforced by the fact that this human mind, whilst quite willing to renounce the pain of the senses, is by no means willing to renounce sensual pleasures. "It is easier for Christianity to cast out sickness than sin," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 133 of Science and Health, "for the sick are more willing to part with pain than are sinners to give up the sinful, so-called pleasure of the senses."

## On the Advance Through Judaea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Hebron's vale we come at last; To Hebron's cave our steps are brought.

There Abraham and Isaac lie, And Jacob, dead to mortal thought, God of the living! they who call On Thee as Father see not death at all.

In Bethlehem by night they stood The captain of our Christian host. Such royal peace he knew to be A mother's peace, not his to boast. It was not he that shook our foes, But just a baby boy in swaddling clothes.

As conquered, not as conquering, Our feet have stood within the gates Of Love's own city, Zion, hear, And rid the world of ancient hates! Jerusalem, on thee we call, Thou bride adorned, and mother of us all!

## Gloucester Harbor

From the etching by Edward T. Hurley

One summer evening I was driving with a friend through the main street of East Gloucester. It was after tea, and a sky, translucent overhead, was burning down towards the west, preparing for one of the famous Gloucester sunsets.

We were driving through a weir of stores and fish firms—this last it should be said, is the technical name for the frames or trellises upon which salt fish are dried. For Gloucester, it must be understood, is the most important fishing port in the world, and Fish... is always spelled there with a capital. In fact, there is dignity about this form of commerce upon which, to the reduction of most other interests, Gloucester insists. Her summer guests

may come and go, may pay or not, may criticize or adore, but her fish bite on forever. The result of my own observation has been that Gloucester, in her heart of hearts, regards her large summer population with a certain contempt. We are weak on the topic of main-sheets and jib-banks, of blocks and "poppet-ballast," and seines. We are not learned in the times when herring strike and mackerel are due. We cannot man a Grand Banker in a gale. We do not go "haddockin'" in March. We do not pack "Cape Ann turkey" to the limits of the globe. Our incomes, if we have any, are drawn from invisible sources looked upon with instinctive suspicion. They are neither caught with a hook nor

salted in a box, nor telephoned to the Board of Trade when the cargoes come in. We are more or less idle folk, who wander about the streets, or sun ourselves stupidly on the red and purple rocks, or dig for clams on the beaches at high tide, or exasperate the farmers by trampling down the hay, and letting the cattle into the apple orchards. We are artists, whose crop of white umbrellas sprouts everywhere and bothers everybody, and whose brushes do not know a backstay from cornsilk. We are boarders who capsize the catboats, or pay by the hour to sail in a calm, and don't know any better; cottagers who build homes in extraordinary localities hitherto little resorted to; or even writers who put

Gloucester adoringly into the magazines out of the impulses of our loyal and loving hearts and are hated accordingly of all men for the tribute's sake. . . . Yet I mean only gracious things by the dear old place, which I have loved for twenty years. I devoutly believe and firmly proclaim that Gloucester Harbor is the most adorable spot in this part of the world in which to spend the summer.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

## The Cost

It costs more to neglect our duties than to accomplish them.—Anna Dickinson.

## "Brand" and "Peer Gynt" the Denunciations of a Prophet

When a youth of twenty, far away from his Scandinavian home, Ibsen "caught the echoes of the struggles of Kossuth and of Mazzini, and they stirred in him the poet's powers. The heroic temper, the love of freedom, the strife for justice and for truth, always set his pulse a-beating. And the next twelve or fifteen years of his life saw the composition of several dramas of extraordinary genius, most prominent and powerful among them those which made the old Norse life live again, and in hero and in viking recalled the glories, half historic, half mythic, of the bold and vigorous youth of the Scandinavian race. He clung to the belief that that dauntless temper might still be found along the fjords and on the mountain sides of Norway." Richard A. Armstrong says

in "Makers of the Nineteenth Century," "and in 1864 the opportunity came, and the call to the ancient patriotism sounded on the ears of the sturdy fishers and farmers of that grim and rock-girt coast. Germany in her might swept down on little Denmark, and the king of Norway and Sweden had given his pledge that his people would not stand by and see their Danish kinsmen wronged. High beat the heart of Ibsen. Loud was his cry for the great encounter. But lo! for king and people failed his hopes, and not a ship was manned, not a gun fired, to save Danish soil from the invader's tramp. . . . Then a vast sorrow and a mighty anger fell on the heart of Ibsen. He shook the dust of Norway from his feet, and from a far retreat in South-

ern Europe sent back to his countrymen his reproach and scorn in the two dramatic poems, so overwhelming in their power, 'Brand' and 'Peer Gynt.' They were the burning denunciations of a prophet. They laid the lash without sparing on the Norwegian people. But so magnificent were they in their strength, so redolent of fjord and tatar and precipice and skree, that they went straight to the Norwegian heart, and no Norwegian today can climb the fells or cross the glacier, baffle in his boat the sudden storm, or hear the roar of the cataract smiting the trembling rock, but Brand seems to stride beside him or Peer to be bragging at his elbow. No other poems ever so quickly or so completely took a whole race by storm. But if the collapse of the national reputation was the occasion

of these two extraordinary dramas, like the works of all largest genius, they have their roots deep in the universal experience and character of man."

"Brand" is the tragedy of noble failure; 'Peer Gynt,' which succeeded it in the following year, the tragedy of ignoble failure. Both are tragedies; they teach companion lessons; but they show opposite facets of the coin of truth. . . . "Both Brand and Peer Gynt," the writer goes on to say, "teach, the one by example, the other by warning, the splendor of a life that is truly lived in loyalty to noble purpose, the meanness of a life that forgets God's calling and knows no touch of self-devotion. But both teach also in the culminating verses with which they close that love is greatest of all; that consecrated heroism itself will fall if the just call of love and sympathy have been thwarted, that even the mean and dastardly may be redeemed by the sympathy and love of another heart."

"And other vast and momentous truths, too, are wrought into the lives and words of these men and women whom Ibsen presents to us with such marvelous reality and power. I will not state one more of them and have done, Ibsen is the hater of convention. And he holds that there are not only conventional lies current in the world, false and rotten bases of conduct, but that there is conventional truth as well. . . . Even the sublimest truth . . . when it becomes embedded in creeds, professed as a matter of course, universally voted respectable, the life is no longer in it, and all sorts of false doctrines wholly incompatible with it are taken up alongside of it, without a suspicion of discord. And so a generation that is content with the truths discovered by its fathers or its grandfathers, and already wrought into the everyday professions of society, really knows not a wholesome taste and nutritive power of truth at all. . . . And it is the men who are forever mouthing truths that have grown respectable that are mur-

dering the fresh young life of humanity; the men who, perhaps crudely, yet with a glowing sincerity, propound new truths, that shock and startle perhaps, yet are the ultimate saviors of society."

"And so we part from this great, original, rugged, often grim and gloomy teacher, who stands like a weather-beaten rock defying the waves of criticisms at the turning of the centuries. The more we know him, the more we shall learn from him; for he is that best teacher who compels us to think ourselves. There are those who have called him pessimist; but no man ever yet was pessimist who urged men on from truth to truth, who revered principle and fidelity as he revered them, who believed in pressing ever on toward the unseen goal, who threw on men and women the responsibility of true self-realization, of 'wearing God's thought of them as a crest.'"

## The Fretful Porcupine

Whether or not the fretful porcupine rolls itself into a ball is a subject over which my friend John Burroughs and several brother naturalists have become as heated as if the question involved points of theology. Up among the Adirondacks, and in the very heart of the region of porcupines, I happen to have a modest cottage. This retreat is called The Porcupine, and I ought by good rights to know something about the habits of the small animal from which it derives its name. Last winter my dog Buster used to come home on an average of three times a month from an excursion up Mt. Pisgah with his nose stuck full of quills, and he ought to have some concrete ideas on the subject. We two, then, are prepared to testify that the porcupine in its moments of relaxation occasionally contracts itself into what might be taken for a ball by persons not too difficult to please in the matter of spheres. But neither Buster nor I—being unwilling to get into trouble—would like to assert that it is an actual ball. That it is a shape with which one had better not thoughtlessly meddle is a conviction that my friend Buster stands ready to defend against all comers.—Aldrich.

## On the Emerald Meadows

On the emerald meadows, And hills in the distance, are gold streams of light, And soft silent shadows Seem to spread over the calm stillness of night; The stars are in motion Across the blue deep; Like a mirror the ocean; And the winds, hushed to silence, among the leaves sleep. —Zhukovsky (tr. from the Russian by Bowring).

## CROCUS

Out of the frozen earth below, Out of the melting of the snow, No flower, but a film, I push to light; No stem, no bud,—yet I have burst The bars of winter, I am the first, O Sun, to greet thee out of the night! —Harriet E. H. King.

## Outline in Art and Life

The great and golden rule of art, as well as of life, is this: That the more distinct, sharp, and wiry the bounding line, the more perfect the work of art; and the less keen and sharp, the greater is the evidence of weak imitation, plagiarism and bungling. Great inventors in all ages knew this. Protogenes and Apelles knew each other by this line. Raphael and Michelangelo, and Albert Dürer are known by this, and this alone. The want of this determinate and bounding form evidences the idea of want of the artist's mind, and the presence of plagiarism in all its branches. How do we distinguish the oak from the beech, the horse from the ox, but by the bounding outline? How do we distinguish one face or countenance from

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### "The Crisis"

EXACTLY two centuries before the outbreak of the present war Sir Richard Steele wrote a pamphlet, which has since come to be regarded as one of the principal political utterances of a great literary age. It was termed "The Crisis," and dealt with the important question of the Hanoverian succession. Now, whether George Guelph or James Stewart should nominally sit on the throne of England might have seemed very much the battle of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. But really what was behind the decision was the enormously important one of the Protestant or Roman Catholic succession. The friend of Joseph Addison, and his close colleague as editor of *The Spectator*, Richard Steele was all for the Protestant succession. But in January, 1714, the situation was full of perplexity, and the Jacobites succeeded in making things pretty unpleasant for the great essayist, until, six months later, King George landed at Greenwich, and the hopes of the Roman Catholic Church were finally blasted. Exactly two centuries later there came the moment of another crisis, a crisis this time between autocracy and democracy, and curiously enough whilst the descendant of George Guelph represented the democracy of England, in this crisis, all his German relations, and the sometime kingdom of Hanover from which, as electors, his ancestors had come to rule England, were massed upon the side of autocracy.

In the day of Sir Richard Steele the press had not become what it is today. The electric telegraph had not been heard of. There were no newspaper trains to steam out of London in the early morning, and scatter their shower of newspapers over Scotland by midday. The innumerable means by which, that is to say, the news of the world is now circulated, were then unavailable, and so first one great writer, and then another, placed his talent at the disposal of a minister, for the purpose of presenting the case of a ministry, in some famous pamphlet. Thus in the year 1714 Sir Richard Steele published his "Crisis," and was immediately replied to by Jonathan Swift, in "The Public Spirit of the Whigs." It would be impossible to produce in the present era a "Crisis" anything to compare with Steele's pamphlet, and this for the simple reason that it is a veritable age of pamphlets. Ambassadors and politicians, soldiers and journalists, have showered ephemeral publications on the world, compared to which even the leaves of Valmombrosa might be regarded as scanty. But no one great utterance holds the field as a statement of the case. And yet it might be wished that some man would stand forth, as in the hour of Blenheim, and write a new "Campaign" as Addison wrote "The Campaign." The crisis of 1714 faded away without a battle. Whatever of direct fighting was to be found in it, overflowed in the harmless Stewart invasions of the '15 and the '45. But the clerical element was not then destroyed, and it has manifested itself again very plainly in the struggle of the world war of today. In other words the world has hardly understood how real the crisis of 1714 was, because that crisis did not develop, and could not develop into a world war like today. The mental fuel for the holocaust was there, beyond question. But the world had still to shrink under the bonds of steel rails and telegraph wires, and the autocratic instinct had to develop itself in the form of high explosives and man power, before the situation could develop into Armageddon.

Two centuries of persistent struggle, which have seen the birth of the great republic of the west, of the Republic of France, and of the vast democratic British dominions, have threatened autocracy, in church and state, so vitally that this autocracy has reached the point when it seems necessary for it to challenge democracy, not merely for its own safety, but with the intent of the destruction of democracy. Freedom of thought and freedom of action, in other words, are no longer to be admitted if autocracy can help it. And so the guns thunder day and night, and the battle lines struggle in one incessant, locked conflict, which is to prove whether the knowledge of Principle possessed by democracy is at the moment stronger than the scientific organization of materiality. But just as, in the crisis of 1714, the supporters of freedom to think and freedom to act found in their ranks their own autocracy, so the democracy of today contains in itself its own autocracy. The Whig, in plain English, might wish to base national control on a broader basis than the four legs of a throne, but he was not less selfish in his conception of an oligarchy in preference to a monarchy. The Anglican Church was not desirous of controlling men's minds through the instrumentality of the Inquisition and the auto-da-fé, but it was intent upon keeping the dissenter in his place. And so one of the most brilliant of the pamphleteers, Daniel Defoe, wrote one of the most brilliant of all the pamphlets, "A Short Way with Dissenters." It is precisely the same today. The clutch of the clerical fingers still threatens the throat of democracy, but so do the medical fingers, whilst the public sees a great institution of mercy suddenly converted, by the temper of autocracy, into as purely an anti-democratic institution as could be wished. The worst enemies of a man, it has truly been said, are those of his own household. And certainly the worst enemy of democracy is the autocracy of democracy, whether expressed in a medical trust or a Bolshevik vehmergericht.

It is unfortunate that the famous saying of Madame Roland continues as true in the Twentieth as in the Eighteenth Century. But the end is inevitable all the same. Ideas are always stronger than brute force, just as Spirit is always stronger than matter. What gives brute force and what gives matter its temporary advantage is that the ideas are by no means always based on Principle, whilst the spiritual outlook of the man in the street is sometimes very little better than the outlook of that strange antithesis, spiritualized matter. So in the great

battle of today ideals are facing the big battalions, and are facing them with wonderful success. The German high command rolls down its flood of cannon fodder, only too hideously accurately cannon fodder in this instance. But it is to see its gradual break up and disintegration before those small battalions, which are not moving blindly forward at the order of a general staff, to which they have yielded themselves servants to obey, but which are animated by a concept of the duty they owe to the world, to make it safe for democracy.

It is just this spirit that autocracy has never succeeded in crushing for the reason, mysterious enough to it, but simple enough to the true metaphysician, that no amount of destruction of men's bodies has ever affected Mind. Mind exists, omnipotent and indestructible, animating and governing all men in proportion as they free themselves from the passions of the senses, and from the belief in the invulnerability of the kingdom of matter. It has been so from the evening of the Valley of Ajalon till the morning of Vimy Ridge, from the day of Divus Caesar to the day of the Virgin of Nuremberg. And it will remain so until the final hour of Armageddon, when the dragon, fighting against Michael, discovers that it cannot prevail.

### Colonel Roosevelt Speaks Plainly

THE Republicans of Maine, on a recent evening, forgot that they had practically read their distinguished guest out of the party, six years ago. They remembered only what Theodore Roosevelt had been to them before the Progressive split, and what he had been to them since the United States entered the war. The tremendous gathering in Portland, and the tremendous enthusiasm displayed when the speaker of the evening was presented, may be taken as tributes to the man and to his opinions in a general way, but those who examine more closely into the thought of the public, and are studiously mindful of its present drift, will perceive in this exhibition of sentiment a protest against the nation's halting war efforts and a demand that they shall be immediately energized by the true spirit of Americanism.

Colonel Roosevelt at Portland put politics aside. He talked, as a citizen and a patriot, "to Republicans who have, in this crisis, subordinated all other questions to their devotion to the nation." As a citizen and a patriot, addressing citizens and patriots, he could not conscientiously undertake to excuse or gloss over the mistakes that have been made. The truths to which he gave utterance were not pleasant to his audience; they cannot be pleasant to the nation; but they must be recognized, and assimilated, if the United States is not to continue to dwell in a fools' paradise. He probably said nothing particularly new, but he stated things with an impressiveness that must compel attention.

The ship shortage, the aircraft shortage, the munition shortage, comprising a situation entirely new in American experience, had to be discussed by Colonel Roosevelt, as it must be discussed by every one who deals comprehensively with present-day conditions, even though such discussion begins to sound like an old story. Those who state the facts must be persistent in reiteration, no matter how many symptoms of impatience may develop among those who listen.

One of the things most needed in order quickly to defeat Germany is to awaken the United States from the dream that it can afford to let business and everything else go on oblivious of the impediments and obstacles that are being placed in the way of its war work. Germany cannot be beaten by promises from war plants, or aircraft plants, or munition plants. Products are the need of the hour. "I don't give a snap of my finger for words," said the former President, "unless they are backed up by deeds. I don't care for the best turned or loftiest sentences, unless they are supported by action." In other words, in common with the great mass of his fellow citizens, he cares only for works: for ships, for airplanes, for guns, for American troops at the front rather than in the cantonments, for victories rather than voices.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor anyone else, moved as he is, or inspired as he is, or disturbed over delay as he is, will deny the President and his Administration loyal and devoted support in every step that may be taken toward the winning of the war. Yet what the speaker said of his party's duty may be applied to all Americans worthy of the name. "This," said he, "is the people's war. It is not the President's war. It is not Congress' war. It is the duty of the Republican Party to stand like a rock against inefficiency, incompetence, hesitation, and delay, no less than against lukewarmness in serving the common cause of ourselves and our allies."

If the war is to be speedily won, it must be through the reversal of conditions that seem to be striving to fasten themselves upon the country. Inefficiency, incompetence, hesitation, delay, lukewarmness, failure to produce and deliver war essentials on time must be treated as offenses against the nation, not as excusable shortcomings.

### Ships and Aircraft

It is difficult, almost impossible, to get the facts concerning the outlook for and the output of merchant ships and military airplanes in the United States. In the public view, this of itself is one of the most irritating phases of the situation. There is no end of publicity where secrecy is requisite; no end of secrecy where publicity is desirable. The charge that the departments are, in some particulars, withholding information to which the public is entitled is legitimate and justifiable criticism. If the public understood why, with all the money and time expended on the construction of plants, there should be so little production by those plants, it might be satisfied; it could, at all events, hardly be more dissatisfied than it is today.

Long before there were any mammoth shipyards, American shipwrights were able to turn out ships in quick order and in great number. They did not spend months in getting ready to lay keels; they began to lay them at once. If they had no ways they improvised them. All the shipyards along the New England coast, in the years when the American merchant marine was a factor

in world commerce, probably did not represent an expenditure of capital equal to the cost of one of the great modern shipbuilding plants.

In the emergency that faced the United States upon its entrance into the great war, time was of paramount importance. The immediate production of ships and aeroplanes was a prime necessity. The demand was not for modern plants, but for craft that would float in water or air at the earliest possible moment. Instead of turning at once to the building of ships, skill and money were lavished upon the building of plants. Some of these have already cost millions of dollars without producing a single ship; from all accounts, without producing enough battle planes to make a showing on the French front. The United States, one of these days, is going to have some magnificent shipbuilding plants, but these cannot be used to carry men or supplies across the Atlantic. They are not what the allies of the nation are looking for, not what the general of the United States expeditionary forces is hoping for. The war cannot be fought with shipyards.

The answer to this is that when the plants are all completed and in action they will produce ships. The Shipping Board was created by act of Congress on September 7, 1916, seven months before war with Germany was declared existent, now almost a year and seven months ago, for the one purpose of restoring the merchant marine. The sum of \$50,000,000 was placed at its disposal as a first installment. The appropriation has since been raised to nearly \$1,000,000,000. The product of this board and of its subsidiary, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to this day, so far as actual floating tonnage is concerned, is nil. Great things are always going to be, but are never, done. In a general sense, this statement applies also to aeroplane construction.

It has been repeated, frequently and tiresomely, that if the nation is only patient it will have great fleets of merchant ships and aeroplanes, one of these days. Ordinarily, the nation would be willing to be patient. But its enemies will not wait until the plants are ready. No doubt, ships and aeroplanes can and will be turned out by the thousand, in time. But to be of use in this war they are wanted now. They will be of comparatively little value when the war is over. If they should be available in swarms after an unsatisfactory peace had been arranged, they would constitute merely a sad commentary on the efficiency of a nation that had failed, not only to make the world safe for democracy, but to make democracy safe for itself.

### Tamerlane

EDMOND ABOUT, in one of those amusing novels in which he "makes game" of the medical profession, writes of Napoleon picking out of the gutter the crown which the King of France had carelessly let drop and, without taking lessons from anybody, wearing it so well that Europe declared it quite became him. In the same way, the great medieval conqueror, Tamerlane, or Timur, was hardly to the manner born. Though he finished his spectacular career as the creator of a Welt-Macht and the possessor of twenty-seven royal crowns, he was brought up as a shepherd nomad in what is now Russian Turkestan. But he made of himself a king of kings, the all-highest of his times. He never lost a battle or a campaign. Declared to be of deific origin, he threatened the independent existence of almost every civilization under the sun. China was about to fall to him when, fortunately for Europe, his career suddenly ended. The Turk under the renowned Bajazet I had been subdued; Moscow reached; and a few more years might have seen the Muhammadan barbarian basking, say, in the sunshine of the Cornish Riviera after a gorgeous crowning in Notre Dame and Westminster Abbey!

Tamerlane began life with a prophecy of great things to come. His Mongolian name Timur means the earthquake which shakes. He, who would some day shake the earth, soon began to show his faith in himself as a creature of destiny. He started to conquer in the name of patriotism. That was a clean beginning. He found himself a fugitive. With only sixty horsemen he repulsed a thousand with incredible slaughter. The brute Oriental was awakened, but men called it "divine favor." He led the life of a vagrant in the desert conscious of Allah's guidance. When he returned to civilization, chiefs kissed his stirrups, but he began to teach his equals that he was their master. He made himself lord of Turkestan. Power came to him, and with it the turning point in his life. Gibbon says that in the jurisprudence of conquerors there is usually a motive of safety or revenge, of honor or zeal. Tamerlane chose revenge, and his moral downfall began. He out-Kalmucked the Kalmuck and sated himself over the despoilers of his country. He walled in 2000 of his prisoners in the form of a pyramid, and began those fiendish horrors which culminated in a holocaust of 100,000 captives in India merely because they were an incumbrance to him! Then began his mad career for temporal power. He began to mop up the earth for Tamerlane. In private life such a man would have been, like George Sand's Tristan Mauprat, an outlaw; as Tamerlane the Divine, drawing the sword for Allah, he was looked upon as a savior, a liberator and benefactor. There was thus every plausible excuse for his invasion of Georgia or India, his massacres of Christians, or even of Muhammadans, whom he slaughtered with the same cheerful readiness whenever they stood in the way of his ambitions. Unlike Ariovistus the Teuton, or certain of his modern successors, there was no need for him to explain that his invasions were undertaken in self-defense. He was God's messenger to an unbelieving infidel.

He became the menace and the nightmare of the civilized and uncivilized world, and when the Byzantine Emperor and the rulers of Asia Minor and of Thrace and a score of other potentates had done obsequious homage to him, when he had left the black trail of ruin and infamy everywhere, he returned to his capital of Samarkand to enjoy a well-earned leisure and to consolidate his empire. Outraged, robbed, and cowed to submission, with wars forced upon them to enrich a universal brigand in the name of Allah, his conquered neighbors were called upon to witness the edifying spectacle of a monster turned saint and pacificator. He established a

resplendent court, upon the "silver and gold and the peculiar treasures of kings and of the provinces." The "world" at his feet, he was the great and magnanimous benefactor. Pearls, diamonds, and rubies were showered like water at his feasts and fetes. Ambassadors sought his court from the four corners of the earth. He became the Lorenzo de' Medici of his time in his magnificent patronage of the arts. He built gorgeous monuments, whose inscriptions still proclaim that he and his were conquerors of the world and would "possess it forever."

But after fifty years spent in winning his empire, he was obsessed with one dread. He feared to be misunderstood by posterity. So he prepared memoirs that should whitewash him. Not that he exactly wrote them himself. He had plenty of secretaries to do the work for him. Sometimes he put in a word here and a word there. He certainly revised the proofs, so to speak, for the personal impress of the man still remains in the lines. There one sees the conscience-stricken conqueror, turned missionary, who has, in every age of human devastation, ruthlessly struggled for temporal power over prostrate nationalities as the avowed instrument of God.

### Notes and Comments

THAT the United States is deeply interested in seeing that other things as well as the war are settled rightly is evident in so many ways that it would be difficult even to summarize them. To mention one thing, by way of an example, forest fires laid waste an area of 962,000 acres in the country during 1917, causing a loss of \$1,358,000. Of the 7814 fires fought in the national forests, all but 2132 were preventable, and of this number 952 were of incendiary origin. Through failure to comply with the law requiring the use of spark arresters, the railroads caused 1003 fires. The other preventable fires were due to various forms of carelessness. One of the most important of the many things which the United States must settle rightly for itself is this very matter of carelessness, which is simply another name for civic incompetence.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE said, the other day, that "Welsh troops have been worthy of the finest army that Britain ever sent on the battle field." The Welshman as a soldier is notoriously the bantam of the British Army, but just as notoriously the best, at least according to Welshmen. When Wellington asked his great aide, General Picton, who hailed from Poynton in Pembrokeshire, what kind of man made the best soldier, he probably knew beforehand the answer the man who won most of the victories with which the Iron Duke was credited in the Peninsular War would make. But the general qualified his statement by saying: "A Welshman of five feet, eight inches." Mr. Lloyd George's recent claim recalls the "English" victories of Crécy and Poitiers, which were largely won by Welsh mercenaries, who lived chiefly on rations of cheese! Historians, in fact, have put on amusing record that when these Cymric soldiers arrived at Winchester, en route for France, they were accused of having devoured all the cheeses in the counties through which they had marched!

MORRIS HILLQUIT, of New York, who has recently become less extreme than formerly, complains that the Socialists of Germany have "disappointed the Socialists of the world." It would be rather more interesting to learn whether, in his opinion, the Socialists of Wisconsin, in voting to send to the United States Senate Victor Berger, who would have the American expeditionary forces returned forthwith from France, have disappointed the Socialists of America, himself included, or whether what they want is what Victor Berger would like to have.

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN proposes to start, this summer, on a long term of Arctic exploration. It might have been thought that the discovery of the South Pole and the making of the Northwest Passage were a sufficient record for any man, but it is not so with Amundsen. He is the man for patient investigation and systematic exploration, and not even success puts a stop to his endeavors. His ship, the Maud, specially built for him, will be fitted out for a seven years' stay in the Arctic, though he hopes to have completed his task within five years. He will enter the Polar Ocean via the Bering Strait and will then allow the currents to decide on the course of his vessel. Starting from Norway in the summer of 1918, Amundsen should be back in 1923. In the meantime much will happen; and the world to which the great Norwegian explorer will return will no doubt be one in full process of reconstruction.

THE pertinacity with which some newspapers cling to convention in stating the simplest facts is remarkable. For example, nine out of every ten of them, on the western side of the Atlantic, apparently regard it as an extraordinary occurrence that a shell on the French front burst within forty yards of an automobile in which Secretary Baker was riding, without doing any damage. They give no consideration whatever to the make of the automobile, or to the disaster that befell the shell that came within forty yards of it.

AS THE correspondent of Notes and Queries surmises, it is extremely probable that very few people noticed a certain unobtrusive announcement which appeared in a recent issue of *The Times* of London. But for the war it would have been given a prominent place and have been the subject of much discussion. It ran thus:

In the ancient church of St. Augustine, at Rimini, the discovery has been made of some important frescoes of the Fourteenth Century of the school of Giotto. One of these contains a new and very beautiful portrait of Dante.

From the tone of the announcement there seems to be no doubt about the Dante portrait. If it proves genuine, a very great deal more is likely to be heard about it.

SUPPOSING the conditions reversed, and that it all happened in Germany, is it conceivable that the public there would find interest in the precise way in which an American, in confinement as an enemy alien, whiled away the hours after a ham-and-egg breakfast? Would not the public there rather be surprised to hear of him at all?